

THE
ACCIDENCE,
OR,
FIRST RUDIMENTS
OF THE
LATIN TONGUE,

For the Use of YOUTH.

A New EDITION revised.



E T O N:

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A N

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

LATIN TONGUE.

The Latin Letters are thus written :

Capitals,

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T
U V X Y Z.

Small, or common,

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v x y z.

Of these Letters, six are named Vowels, *a, e, i, o, u, y*.
The rest are called Consonants.

A vowel makes a full and perfect sound of itself, as *e*.

A consonant cannot sound without a vowel, as *be*.

Consonants are divided into mutes, liquids, and double letters.

The liquids are, *l, m, n, r*; The double letters are *j, x, z*.

The remaining letters are called mutes. *K, Y, Z*, are found only in words originally Greek.

A syllable, is a distinct sound of one, or more letters pronounced in a breath.

A diphthong is the sound of two vowels in one syllable.

Of diphthongs, there are five in number, *au, eu, ei, æ, œ*.

These two last are commonly pronounced as the vowel *e*, and are often joined and wrote thus, *æ, œ*.

THE Parts of SPEECH are Eight;

1. Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle; declined.
2. Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection; undeclined.

OF A NOUN.

A NOUN is the name of whatsoever Thing, or, Being, we see, or, discourse of;

Nouns are of two kinds, substantives and adjectives. /

A noun substantive declares its own meaning, and requires not an other word to be joined with it to shew its signification / and has commonly, *a*, *an*, or *the* before it: as *homo* a man; *angelus* an angel; *liber* the book. /

A noun adjective always requires to be joined with a substantive, of which it shews the nature, or, quality; as *bonus puer* a good boy; *malus puer* a naughty boy. /

Numbers of NOUNS.

NOUNS have two numbers; the singular, and the plural.

The singular speaketh but of one; as, *Pater* a Father.

The plural speaketh of more than one: as, *Patres* Fathers. /

Cases of NOUNS.

NOUNS have six cases in each number;

The nominative, the genitive, the dative, the accusative, the vocative, and the ablative. /

The nominative case cometh before the verb, and answereth to the question, *who?* or, *what?* as, *who teaches?* *magister docet*, The master teaches. /

The genitive case is known by the sign of *, and answereth to the question, *whose*, or, *whereof?* as,

* The Genitive Case in *English* is frequently expressed by the Letter *s*, with an Apostrophe in this manner 's, as, *my Father's Son*, that is, the *Son of my Father*,

whose learning? *doctrina magistri*, the learning of the master, or, the master's learning.

The dative case is known by the signs, *to*, or, *for*; and answereth to the question *to whom?* or, *to*, or, *for what?* as, *to whom do I give the book?* *do librum magistro*, I give the book *to* the master.

The accusative case followeth the verb, and answereth to the question, *whom?* or, *what?* as, *whom do you love?* *amo magistrum*, I love the master.

The vocative case is known by calling, or, speaking to; as, *ô magister*, o master.

The ablative case is known by prepositions, expressed, or, understood, serving to the ablative case; as, *de magistro*, of the master; *coram magistro*, before the master.

Also, the prepositions *in*, *with*, *from*, *by*; and the word *than*, after the comparative degree, are signs of the ablative case.

GENDERS AND ARTICLES.

GENDERS of nouns are three; the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter.

ARTICLES are used in Grammar to denote the gender of nouns, and are thus declined.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>		
	Masc. Fœm. Neut.		Masc. Fœm. Neut.	
Nominative	<i>Hic, hæc, hoc,</i>	Nom.	<i>Hi, hæ, hæc,</i>	
Genitive	<i>Hujus,</i>	Gen.	<i>Horum, harum, horum,</i>	
Dative	<i>Huic,</i>	Dat.	<i>His.</i>	
Accusative	<i>Hunc, hanc, hoc,</i>	Acc.	<i>Hos, has, hæc,</i>	
Vocative	—	Voc.	—	
Ablative	<i>Hoc, hac, hoc.</i>	Abl.	<i>His.</i>	

Nouns declined with two articles are called common, *that is*, are of the masculine and feminine gender; as, *hic* and *hæc parens*, a parent; father, or mother.

Nouns are called doubtful, when declined with the article *hic* or, *hæc*; as *hic*, or, *hæc anguis* a snake.

Some nouns are also called epicene, *that is*, when under one article both sexes are signified; as, *hic passer*, a sparrow; *hæc aquila*, an eagle, both male and female.

Declension

Declension of NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

T H E R E are five declensions of substantives, distinguished by the ending of the genitive case*.

T H E first declension makes the genitive and dative cases singular to end in *æ*, as

	Singular.		Plural.
* N.	<i>hæt</i> Mus-a, a song,	N.	<i>hæ</i> Mus-æ, songs, /
G.	<i>bujus</i> Mus-æ, of a song,	G.	<i>harum</i> Mus-ârum, of songs,
D.	<i>huic</i> Mus-æ, to a song,	D.	<i>his</i> Mus-is, to songs,
A.	<i>banc</i> Mus-am, a song,	A.	<i>has</i> Mus-as, songs,
V.	<i>ô</i> Mus-a, o song,	V.	<i>ô</i> Mus æ, o songs,
A.	<i>ab hac</i> Mus-â, from a song, /	A.	<i>ab his</i> Mus-is, from songs. /

T H E second declension makes the genitive case singular to end in *i*, as

	Singular.		Plural.
* N.	<i>hic</i> Magist-er, a master,	N.	<i>hi</i> Magistr-i, masters,
G.	<i>bujus</i> Magistr-i, of a master,	G.	<i>horum</i> Magistr-orum, of masters,
D.	<i>huic</i> Magistr-o, to a master,	D.	<i>his</i> Magistr-is, to masters,
A.	<i>bunc</i> Magistr-um a master,	A.	<i>hos</i> Magistr-os, masters,
V.	<i>ô</i> Magist-er, o master,	V.	<i>ô</i> Magistr-i, o masters,
A.	<i>ab hoc</i> Magistr-p, by a master. /	A.	<i>ab his</i> Magistr-is, by masters. /

Obs. 1. The nominative and vocative cases of nouns are for the most part alike in both numbers; And when the nominative case singular of the second declension ends in *us*, the vocative ends in *e*; as

	Singular.		Plural.
* N.	<i>hic</i> Domin-us, a lord,	N.	<i>hi</i> Domin-i, lords,
G.	<i>bujus</i> Domin-i, of a lord,	G.	<i>horum</i> Domin-orum, of lords,
D.	<i>huic</i> Domin-o, to a lord,	D.	<i>his</i> Domin-is, to lords,
A.	<i>bunc</i> Domin-um, a lord,	A.	<i>hos</i> Domin-os, lords,
V.	<i>ô</i> Domin-e, o lord,	V.	<i>ô</i> Domin-i, o lords,
A.	<i>ab hoc</i> Domin-o, by a lord, /	A.	<i>ab his</i> Domin-is, by lords. /

* Most cases in the singular number, and all in the plural, are formed from the genitive case singular.

Obs.

Obs. II. *Deus* God, maketh *ô Deus* in the vocative case singular; *Also*, the proper name of a man ending in *ius* makes *i*; as, *Georgius*, *George*, *Voc. Georgi*. In like manner *filius* a son, maketh *fili*, and *genius* a genius *geni*.

Obs. III. Nouns of the neuter gender, are generally of the second, and third declension; and make the nominative, the accusative, and the vocative cases alike in both numbers; and in the plural number these cases end all in *a*; as

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>hoc</i> Regn-um, a kingdom,	N. <i>hæc</i> Regn-a, kingdoms,
G. <i>hujus</i> Regn-i, of a kingdom,	G. <i>hor.</i> Regn-orum, of kingdoms,
D. <i>huic</i> Regn-o, to a kingdom,	D. <i>his</i> Regn-is, to kingdoms,
A. <i>hoc</i> Regn-um, a kingdom,	A. <i>hæc</i> Regn-a, kingdoms,
V. <i>ô</i> Regn-um, o kingdom,	V. <i>ô</i> Regn-a, o kingdoms,
A. <i>ab hoc</i> Regn-o, from a kingdom,	A. <i>ab his</i> Regn-is, from kingdoms.

THE third declension makes the genitive case singular to end in *is*; as

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>hæc</i> Nub-es, a cloud,	N. <i>hæc</i> Nub-es, clouds,
G. <i>hujus</i> Nub-is, of a cloud,	G. <i>harum</i> Nub-ium, of clouds,
D. <i>huic</i> Nub-i, to a cloud,	D. <i>his</i> Nub-ibus, to clouds,
A. <i>hanc</i> Nub-em, a cloud,	A. <i>has</i> Nub-es, clouds,
V. <i>ô</i> Nub-es, o cloud,	V. <i>ô</i> Nub-es, o clouds.
A. <i>abbac</i> Nub-e, from a cloud,	A. <i>ab his</i> Nub-ibus, from clouds.

Many nouns of this declension increase in the genitive case; as in the following examples:

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>hic</i> Lap-is, a stone,	N. <i>hi</i> Lapid-es, stones.
G. <i>hujus</i> Lapid-is, of a stone,	G. <i>horum</i> Lapid-um, of stones,
D. <i>huic</i> Lapid-i, to a stone,	D. <i>his</i> Lapid-ibus, to stones,
A. <i>hunc</i> Lapid-em, a stone,	A. <i>hos</i> Lapid-es, stones,
V. <i>ô</i> Lap-is, o stone,	V. <i>ô</i> Lapid-es, o stones,
A. <i>ab hoc</i> Lapid-e, with a stone,	A. <i>ab his</i> Lapid-ibus, with stones.

Singular.

℥

Singular.		Plural.	
N. <i>hoc</i>	Op-us, a work.	N. <i>hæc</i>	Oper-a, works,
G. <i>hujus</i>	Oper-is, of a work.	G. <i>horum</i>	Oper-um, of works,
D. <i>huic</i>	Oper-i, to a work,	D. <i>his</i>	Oper-ibus, to works,
A. <i>hoc</i>	Op-us, a work,	A. <i>hæc</i>	Oper-a, works,
V. <i>ô</i>	Op-us, o work,	V. <i>ô</i>	Oper-a, o works,
A. <i>ab hoc</i>	Oper-e, from a work,	A. <i>ab his</i>	Oper-ibus, from works,

℥

Singular.		Plural.	
N. <i>hic</i>	} Parens, a parent,	N. <i>hi</i>	} Parent-es, parents,
et <i>hæc</i> .		et <i>hæ</i>	
G. <i>hujus</i>	Parent-is, of a parent,	G. <i>hor.</i>	} Parent-um, of parents
D. <i>huic</i>	Parent-i, to a parent,	et <i>har.</i>	
A. <i>hunc</i>	} Parent-em, a parent,	D. <i>his</i>	} Parent-ibus, to parents
et <i>hanc</i>		A. <i>hos</i>	
V. <i>ô</i>	Parens, o parent,	et <i>has</i>	} Parent-es, parents,
A. <i>ab hoc</i>	} Parent-e, by a parent,	V. <i>ô</i>	
et <i>hac</i>		A. <i>ab his</i>	Parent-ibus, by parents.

THE fourth declension makes the genitive case singular to end in *ûs*; as

Singular.		Plural.	
N. <i>hic</i>	Grad-us, a step,	N. <i>hi</i>	Grad-us, steps,
G. <i>hujus</i>	Grad-ûs, of a step,	G. <i>horum</i>	Grad-uum, of steps
D. <i>huic</i>	Grad-ui, to a step,	D. <i>his</i>	Grad-ibus, to steps,
A. <i>hunc</i>	Grad-um, a step,	A. <i>hos</i>	Grad-us, steps,
V. <i>ô</i>	Grad-us, o step,	V. <i>ô</i>	Grad-us, o steps,
A. <i>ab hoc</i>	Grad-u, with a step,	A. <i>ab his</i>	Grad-ibus, with steps.

THE fifth declension makes the genitive and dative cases singular to end in *ei*; as

Singular.		Plural.	
N. <i>hæc</i>	Faci-es, a face,	N. <i>hæ</i>	Faci-es, faces,
G. <i>hujus</i>	Faci-ei, of a face,	G. <i>harum</i>	Faci-erum, of faces,
D. <i>huic</i>	Faci-ei, to a face,	D. <i>his</i>	Faci-ebus, to faces
A. <i>hanc</i>	Faci-em, a face,	A. <i>har</i>	Faci-es, faces
V. <i>ô</i>	Faci-es, o face,	V. <i>ô</i>	Faci-es, o faces,
A. <i>ab hac</i>	Faci-e, from a face,	A. <i>ab his</i>	Faci-ebus, from faces.

Declension

Declension of NOUNS ADJECTIVE:

A NOUN adjective is declined with three terminations, as, *bonus* good, *tener* tender; or, with three articles, as in the following examples:

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Bon-us,	bon-a,	bon-um,	N. Bon-i,	bon æ,	bon-a,
G. Bon-i,	bon-æ,	bon-i,	G. Bon-orum,	bon-árum,	bon-
D. Bon-o,	bon-æ,	bon-o,	D. Bon-is,		[orum,
A. Bon-um,	bon-am,	bon-um,	A. Bon-os,	bon-as,	bon-a,
V. Bon-e,	bon-a,	bon-um,	V. Bon-i,	bon-æ,	bon-a,
A. Bon-o,	bon-â,	bon-o,	A. Bon-is,		

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Ten-er,	tene-ra,	tene-rum,	N. Tene-ri,	tene-ræ,	tene-ra,
G. Tene-ri,	tene-ræ,	tene-ri,	G. Tene-rorum,	tene-rárum,	
D. Tene-ro,	tene-ræ,	tene-ro,	D. Tene-ris,		[tene-rorum,
A. Tene-rum,	-ram,	-rum,	A. Tene-ros,	tene-ras,	tene-ra,
V. Ten-er,	tene-ra,	tene-rum,	V. Tene-ri,	tene-ræ,	tene-ra,
A. Tene-ro,	tene-râ,	tene-ro,	A. Tene-ris,		

Obf. *The masculine, and neuter genders of adjectives, are declined like nouns substantive of the second declension; and the feminine gender like nouns of the first declension.*

Unus one; *solus* alone; *totus* the whole; *nullus* none; *alter* the other; *uter* whether of the two; and other adjectives, make the genitive case singular in *ius*, and the dative in *i*; as,

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Un-us	un-a,	un-um,	N. Un-i,	un-æ,	un-a,
G. Un-ius,			G. Un-orum,	un-árum,	un-ó-
D. Un-i,			D. Un-is,		[rum,
A. Un-um,	un-am,	un-um,	A. Un-os	un-as,	un-a,
V. Un-e,	un-a,	un-um,	V. Un-i,	un æ,	un-a,
A. Un-o,	un-â,	un-o,	A. Un-is,		

Note, *Unus* has no plural number, unless it be joined to a noun that has not the singular number; as, *unæ litteræ* a letter; *una mænia* a wall.

In like manner is declined *alius* an other ; which makes *aliud* in the neuter gender singular number.

A NOUN adjective of three articles is declined after the third declension of substantives: as, *tristis* sad; *melior* better; *felix* happy. /

Singular,		Plural.	
N. <i>hic</i> , et <i>haec</i> }	Trist-is, <i>hoc</i> trist-e,	N. <i>hi</i> , et <i>hae</i> }	Trist-es, <i>haec</i> trist-ia,
G. <i>hujus</i>	Trist-is,	G. <i>hor.</i>	Trist-ium,
D. <i>huic</i>	Trist-i,	<i>har. hor.</i>	Trist-ibus,
A. <i>hunc</i> , et <i>hanc</i> }	Trist-em, <i>hoc</i> trist-e,	D. <i>his</i>	Trist-es, <i>haec</i> trist-ia,
V. <i>ô</i>	Trist-is, et trist-e,	A. <i>hos</i> , et <i>has</i> }	Trist-es, <i>haec</i> trist-ia,
A. <i>ab hoc</i> , <i>haec</i> , <i>hoc</i> }	Trist-i. ✓	V. <i>ô</i>	Trist-es, et trist-ia,
		A. <i>ab his</i>	Trist-ibus.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. <i>hic</i> et <i>haec</i> }	Meli-or, <i>hoc</i> meli-us,	N. <i>hi</i> , et <i>hae</i> }	Meli-ores, <i>haec</i> me- li-ora,
G. <i>hujus</i>	Meli-oris,	G. <i>hor.</i>	Meli-orum,
D. <i>huic</i>	Meli-ori,	<i>har. hor.</i>	Meli-oribus,
A. <i>hunc</i> , et <i>hanc</i> }	Meli-orem, <i>hoc</i> me- li-us,	D. <i>his</i>	Meli-ores, <i>haec</i> me- li-ora,
V. <i>ô</i>	Meli-or, <i>hoc</i> meli-us,	A. <i>hos</i> et <i>has</i> }	Meli-ores, et meli-ora,
A. <i>ab hoc</i> , <i>haec</i> , <i>hoc</i> }	Meli-ore, <i>vel</i> meli- ori. /	V. <i>ô</i>	Meli-ores, et meli-ora,
		A. <i>ab his</i>	Meli-oribus. /

Singular.		Plural.	
N. <i>hic</i> , <i>haec</i> , <i>hoc</i> }	Fel ix,	N. <i>hi</i> , et <i>hae</i> }	Feli-ces, <i>haec</i> feli- cia,
G. <i>hujus</i>	Feli-cis,	G. <i>hor.</i>	Feli-cium,
D. <i>huic</i>	Feli-ci	<i>har. hor.</i>	Feli-cibus,
A. <i>hunc</i> et <i>hanc</i> }	Feli-cem, <i>hoc</i> fe-lix,	D. <i>his</i>	Feli-ces, <i>haec</i> feli-cia,
V. <i>ô</i>	Fe lix,	A. <i>hos</i> , et <i>has</i> }	Feli-ces, et feli-cia,
A. <i>ab hoc</i> , <i>haec</i> , <i>hoc</i> }	Feli-ce, <i>vel</i> feli-ci. /	V. <i>ô</i>	Feli-cibus, /
		A. <i>ab his</i>	

Ambo, both ; and *duo* two ; are nouns adjective, and are thus declined in the plural number only ;

Nom.	Amb-o,	amb-æ,	amb-o,	<i>both.</i>
Gen.	Amb-órum,	amb árum,	amb-órum,	<i>of both.</i>
Dat.	Amb-óbus,	amb-ábus,	amb-óbus,	<i>to both.</i>
Acc.	Amb-os,	amb-as,	amb-o,	<i>both.</i>
Voc.	Amb-o,	amb-æ,	amb-o,	<i>both.</i>
Abl.	Amb-óbus,	amb-ábus,	amb-óbus,	<i>with both.</i>

Comparison of ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have three degrees of signification, or comparison.

I. The positive ; which denotes the quality of a thing absolutely, as, *doctus* learned ; *brevis* short. /

II. The comparative ; which increases or lessens the quality, as, *doctior* more learned ; *brevior* shorter, or, more short.

And it is formed of the first case of the positive that endeth in *i*, (by adding thereto *or* in the masculine, and feminine genders, and *us* in the neuter : as, of

Doctus, gen. *docti*, is formed *hic et hæc doctior*, *hoc doctius* more learned ; of

Brevis, dat. *brevi*, is formed *hic et hæc brevior*, *hoc brevius* shorter, or more short. /

III. The superlative ; which encreases, or diminishes the signification, or comparison, to the greatest degree, as *doctissimus* most learned ; *brevissimus* the shortest, or, most short. /

And it is formed also of the first case of the positive that endeth in *i*, by adding thereto *ssimus*, as, of

Gen. *docti*, is formed *doctissimus* most learned.

Dat. *brevi*, is formed *brevissimus* shortest, or, most short. /

Note, Many Adjectives vary from these general rules, and form their comparison irregular, as,

<i>Bonus</i> , good ;	<i>melior</i> ,	better ;	<i>optimus</i> ,	best,
<i>Malus</i> , bad ;	<i>pejor</i> ,	worse ;	<i>peffimus</i> ,	worst. {

Magnus, great; *major*, greater; *maximus*, greatest,
Parvus, little; *minor*, less; *minimus*, least
Multus, much; *plus*, more; *plurimus*, most. /
Dives, rich; *ditior*, more rich; *ditissimus*, most rich.
Nequam, wicked; *nequior*, more wicked; *nequissimus*, most wicked.
Externus, outward; *exterior*, more outward; *extremus*, *vel*, *extim*
us, uttermost, or, most outward. /
Inferus, low; *inferior*, lower, or, more low; *infimus*, *vel*, *imus*,
lowest, or, most low.
Superus, high; *superior*, higher, or, more high; *supremus*, *vel*,
summus, highest, or, most high. / [most inward.
Intus, inward; *interior*, more inward; *intimus*, innermost, or,
Juvenis, young; *junior*, younger, or, more young.
Senex, old; *senior*, older, or, more old. /
Prior, former; *primus*, first.
Propior, nearer; *proximus*, nearest, or, most near.
Uterior, farther; *ultimus*, last.—With some others. /

Adjectives ending in *er*, form the superlative degree from the nominative case, by adding *rimus*; as, of *pulcher* fair, *pulcher-rimus* fairest, or, most fair. /

Adjectives ending in *lis*, form the superlative degree according to the general rule, as, of *utilis* useful, Dat. *utili*, is formed *utili-ssimus* most useful. /

Except the following, which change *is* into *limus*; as,

Agil-is, nimble; *agil-limus*, nimblest, or, most nimble.
Facil-is, easy; *facil-limus*, easiest, or, most easy. /
Gracil-is, slender; *gracil-limus*, slenderest, or, most slender.
Humil-is, low; *humil-limus*, lowest, or, most low.
Simil-is, like; *simil-limus*, likest, or, most like. /

Also, If a vowel comes before *us* in the nominative case of an adjective, the comparison is made by *magis* more; and *maximè* most; as,

Pius godly; *magis pius* more godly; *maximè pius* most godly. ✓

OF A PRONOUN.

A Pronoun is used instead of a noun, and is declined with number, case, and gender.

There are fifteen pronouns:

<i>Ego</i> , I;	<i>ipse</i> , himself;	<i>suus</i> , his;
<i>tu</i> , thou, or, you;	<i>iste</i> , that;	<i>oster</i> , ours;
<i>ille</i> , he;	<i>hic</i> , this;	<i>vester</i> , yours;
<i>is</i> , he;	<i>meus</i> , mine;	<i>nostras</i> , of our country;
<i>tui</i> , of himself;	<i>tuus</i> , thine;	<i>vestras</i> , of your country;

To these may be added their compounds, *egomet* I myself; *tute* thou thyself; *idem* the same; also the relative *qui* who, or what; and *cujas* of what country.

Declension of PRONOUNS.

Ego, *tu*, *sui*, are pronouns substantive, and are thus declined.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	<i>Ego</i> , I,	Nom.	<i>Nos</i> , we,
Gen.	<i>Mei</i> , of me,	Gen.	<i>Nostr-um</i> , vel. i, of us,
Dat.	<i>Mihi</i> , to me,	Dat.	<i>Nobis</i> , to us,
Acc.	<i>Me</i> , me,	Acc.	<i>Nos</i> , us,
Voc.	—	Voc.	—
Abl.	<i>Me</i> , from, or, by me.	Abl.	<i>Nobis</i> , from, or, by us.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	<i>Tu</i> , thou, or, you,	Nom.	<i>Vos</i> , ye, or, you, [you,
Gen.	<i>Tui</i> , of thee, or, you,	Gen.	<i>Vestr-um</i> , vel. i, of ye, or,
Dat.	<i>Tibi</i> , to thee, or, you,	Dat.	<i>Vobis</i> , to ye, or, you,
Acc.	<i>Te</i> , thee, or, you.	Acc.	<i>Vos</i> , ye, or, you,
Voc.	<i>o Tu</i> , o thou, or, you,	Voc.	<i>o Vos</i> , o ye,
Abl.	<i>Te</i> , with thee, or, you.	Abl.	<i>Vobis</i> , with ye, or, you.

Sui, of himself, herself, themselves, itself, has no nominative, or, vocative case, and is thus declined;

Singular and Plural.

Gen.	<i>Sui</i> , of himself,	} herself; themselves, &c.
Dat.	<i>Sibi</i> , to himself,	
Acc.	<i>Se</i> , himself,	
Abl.	<i>Se</i> , by himself,	

Ille

Ille he ; *illa* she ; and *iste* that, are thus declined :

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Ill-e,	ill-a,	Illud,	N. Ill i,	ill æ,	ill-a,
G. Ill-ius,			G. Ill-órum,	ill árum,	illó-rum,
D. Ill-i,			D. Ill-is,		
A. Ill-um,	ill-am,	ill-ud,	A. Ill-os,	ill-as,	ill-a,
V. —			V. —		
A. Ill-o,	ill-â,	ill-o.	A. Ill-is.		

In like manner is also declined *ipse* he himself ; except that the nominative and accusative cases singular, make *ipsum* in the neuter gender.

Is, he, she, or, that ; and *qui* who, are thus declined :

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom. Is,	ea,	id,	Nom. Ii,	eæ,	ea,
Gen. Ejus,			Gen. Eórum,	eárum,	eórum,
Dat. Ei,			Dat. Iis, <i>vel</i> , eis,		
Acc. Eum,	eam,	id,	Acc. Eos,	eas,	ea,
Voc. —			Voc. —		
Abl. Eo,	eâ,	eo.	Abl. Iis, <i>vel</i> , eis,		

In like manner also is declined its compound *idem* the same ; as, Nom. *idem*, *eadem*, *idem*, gen. *ejusdem*, &c.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom. Qui,	quæ,	quod,	Nom. Qui,	quæ	quæ.
Gen. Cujus,			Gen. Quorum,	quarum,	quorum,
Dat. Cui,			Dat. Quibus, <i>vel</i> , queis,		
Acc. Quem,	quam,	quod,	Acc. Quos,	quas,	quæ,
Voc. —			Voc. —		
Abl. Quo,	quâ,	quo <i>vel</i> quî.	Abl. Quibus, <i>vel</i> , queis.		

In like manner also are declined its compounds, *quidam*, a certain one ; *quisvis*, *quilibet*, any one ; *quicumque*, whosoever.

Quis,

Quis, quæ, quid, or quod who or, what, is declined like *qui*; as are also *aliquis*, and other compounds of *quis*: these for the most part make the feminine gender of the nominative case singular, and the neuter of the nominative and accusative cases plural in *qua*.

Quisquis whosoever, is thus declined:

Nom. *Quisquis, quidquid, or, quicquid,*

Acc. *Quidquid, or, quicquid,*

Abl. *Quoquo, quaquâ, quoquo.* ✓

Meus, tuus, suus, are declined like *bonus*, except that *meus* makes *mi* in the vocative case singular masculine; and *tuus, suus*, with many other pronouns, have no vocative case.

Nostros, vestros, and tuas, are declined, Nom. *nostros*. Gen. *nostra-tis*, like *felix*.

OF A VERB.

A VERB is the chief word in every sentence, and expresses either the *Action*, or *Being*, of a thing.

Of VERBS there are two Voices;

I. The Active, ending in *o*, as *amo* I love.

II. The Passive, ending in *or*, as *amor* I am loved.

Of verbs ending in *o*; some are actives transitive, as *vinco* I conquer; and these by changing *o* into *or*, become verbs passive; as, *vincor* I am conquered; some are named neuters and intransitives, as, *gaudeo* I am glad, and these are never made passives.

Some verbs ending in *or* are called deponents, and have an active signification, as, *loquor* I speak; and some few are neuters, as, *glorior* I boast.

Note, I. That verbs neuter ending in *or*, and verbs deponent, are declined like verbs passive, but with gerunds and supines, like verbs active.

II. A verb is called transitive when the action of it passes on to the noun following, as, *vinco te*, I conquer thee: *veneror Deum*, I worship God.

III. A

III. A verb is called intransitive, or neuter, when the action does not pass on, or require a following noun; as, *curro*, I run; *glorior*, I boast.

IV. Verbs that have different persons, are called verbs personal: as, *ego amo*, I love; *tu amas*, thou lovest.

And such as have not different persons, are called verbs impersonal: as, *taedet*, it irketh; *oportet*, it behoveth.

OF MOODS.

THERE are five moods, the indicative, imperative, potential, subjunctive, and the infinitive.

The indicative mood, either declareth a thing positively, as, *ego amo*, I do love; or, asketh a question: as, *amas tu*, dost thou love?

The imperative mood commandeth or intreateth, as, *veni huc*, come hither; *parce mihi*, spare me; it is also known by the sign *let*; as, *eamus*, let us go.

The potential mood signifies power, or, duty; and is commonly known by these signs, *may*, *can*, *might*, *would*, *could*, *should*, or *ought*; as, *amem*, I may love; *amavissem*, I should have loved, and the like.

The subjunctive mood differs from the potential only, as it is subjoined to another verb going before it in the same sentence; and has evermore some conjunction, or indefinite word joined to it; as, *eram miser cum amarem*, I was a wretch when I loved; *nescio qualis sit*, I know not what sort of a man he is.

The infinitive mood has neither number, person, or nominative case before it; and is known commonly by this sign *to*; as, *amare*, to love.

OF GERUNDS, AND, SUPINES.

VERBS have three gerunds, ending in *di*, *do*, *dum*, which have commonly an active signification, as, *amandi*, of loving; *amando*, in loving; *amandum*, to love.

The Supines of verbs are two;

The one ending in *um*, which signifies actively, as, *Eo amatum*, I go to love.

The

The other ending in *u*, and hath, for the most part, a passive signification; as, *difficilis amâtu*, hard to be loved.

Of the TENSES of VERBS.

IN VERBS there are five tenses, or times, expressing an action or affirmation; the present, the preterimperfect, the preterperfect, the preterpluperfect, and the future.

1. The present tense speaketh of a thing present, or now doing; as, *amo*, I love, or, am loving.
2. The preterimperfect tense speaketh of a thing that was doing at some time past, but not ended; as *amâbam*, I did love, or, was loving.
3. The preterperfect tense speaketh of a thing lately done; as, *amâvi*, I have loved.
4. The preterpluperfect tense refers to a thing done at some time past, and now ended; as, *amaveram*, I had loved.
5. The future tense speaketh of a thing to be done hereafter; as, *amâbo*, I shall, or will love.

OF NUMBERS, AND PERSONS.

VERBS have two numbers, singular and plural, like unto nouns, and three persons in each number; as,

Sing. *Ego amo*, I love;
Tu amas, thou lovest;
Ille amat, he loveth;
 Plur. *Nos amâmus*, We love;
Vos amâtis, ye love;
Illi amant, they love;

Note, That all nouns are of the third Person except *ego*, *nos*, *tu*, and *vos*: Also, that all nouns of the Vocative Case, are of the second Person.

Of the Verb *Esse* to be.

BEFORE other verbs are declined, it is necessary to learn the verb *esse* to be.

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus, to be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*am.*

* Sing.	<i>Sum,</i>	<i>I am.</i>
	<i>Es,</i>	<i>thou art.</i>
	<i>Est,</i>	<i>he is.</i>
Plur.	<i>Sumus,</i>	<i>We are.</i>
	<i>Estis,</i>	<i>ye are.</i>
	<i>Sunt,</i>	<i>they are.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*was.*

Sing.	<i>Eram,</i>	<i>I was.</i>
	<i>Eras,</i>	<i>thou wast.</i>
	<i>Erat,</i>	<i>he was.</i>
Plur.	<i>Erámus,</i>	<i>We were.</i>
	<i>Erátis,</i>	<i>ye were.</i>
	<i>Erant,</i>	<i>they were.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have.*

Sing.	<i>Fui,</i>	<i>I have been.</i>
	<i>Fuisti,</i>	<i>thou hast been.</i>
	<i>Fuit,</i>	<i>he hath been.</i>
Plur.	<i>Fuimus,</i>	<i>We have been.</i>
	<i>Fuistis,</i>	<i>ye have been.</i>
	<i>Fuerunt, vel, fuére,</i>	<i>they have been.</i>

Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had.*

Sing.	<i>Fueram,</i>	<i>I had been.</i>
	<i>Fueras,</i>	<i>thou hadst been.</i>
	<i>Fuerat,</i>	<i>he had been.</i>
Plur.	<i>Fuerámus,</i>	<i>We had been.</i>
	<i>Fuerátis,</i>	<i>ye had been.</i>
	<i>Fuerant,</i>	<i>they had been.</i>

5. Future

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will.*

Sing. Ero,	<i>I shall, or, will be.</i>
Eris,	<i>thou shalt, or, wilt be.</i>
Erit,	<i>he shall, or, will be.</i>
Plur. Erimus,	<i>We shall, or, will be.</i>
Eritis,	<i>ye shall, or, will be.</i>
Erunt,	<i>they shall, or, will be.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *No first Person.*

Sing. Sis, es, esto,	<i>Be thou.</i>
Sit, esto,	<i>be he, or, let him be.</i>
Plur. Simus,	<i>Be we, or, let us be.</i>
Sitis, este, estote,	<i>be ye.</i>
Sint, funto,	<i>be they, or, let them be.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, or, can.*

Sing. Sim,	<i>I may, or, can be.</i>
Sis,	<i>thou may'st, or, can'st be.</i>
Sit,	<i>he may, or, can be.</i>
Plur. Simus,	<i>We may, or, can be.</i>
Sitis,	<i>ye may, or, can be.</i>
Sint,	<i>they may, or, can be.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, or, could.*

Sing. Essem, <i>vel</i> , forem,	<i>I might, or, could be.</i>
Esset, <i>vel</i> , fores,	<i>thou might'st, or, could'st be.</i>
Esset, <i>vel</i> , foret,	<i>he might, or, could be.</i>
Plur. Essemus, <i>vel</i> , forémus,	<i>We might, or, could be.</i>
Essetis, <i>vel</i> , forétis,	<i>ye might, or, could be.</i>
Essent, <i>vel</i> , forent,	<i>they might, or, could be.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*may have, should have, &c.*

Sing. Fuerim,	<i>I may, or, should have been.</i>
Fueris,	<i>thou may'st, or, should'st have been.</i>
Fuerit,	<i>he may, or, should have been.</i>
Plur. Fuerimus,	<i>We may, or, should have been.</i>
Fueritis,	<i>ye may, or, should have been.</i>
Fuerint,	<i>they may, or, should have been.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense —*might, would have, &c.*

Sing. Fuissē,	<i>I might, or, would have been.</i>
Fuisses,	<i>thou might'st, or, would'st have been.</i>
Fuisset,	<i>he might, or, would have been.</i>
Plur. Fuissēmus,	<i>We might, or, would have been.</i>
Fuissetis,	<i>ye might, or, would have been.</i>
Fuissent,	<i>they might, or, would have been.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall have.*

Sing. Fuero,	<i>I shall have been.</i>
Fueris,	<i>thou shalt have been.</i>
Fuerit,	<i>he shall have been.</i>
Plur. Fuerimus,	<i>We shall have been.</i>
Fueritis,	<i>ye shall have been.</i>
Fuerint,	<i>they shall have been.</i>

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and, Preterimperfect Tense.

Esse, *to be.*

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Fuisse, *to have been.*

Future Tense.

Fore, *vel*, Futūrum esse, *to be about to be.*

Participle of the future in *rus*.

Futūrus, *about to be.* / *

Declension

Declension of VERBS REGULAR.

VERBS have four conjugations, both in the active and passive voice.

The first conjugation of Verbs active hath *a* long, before *re* and *ris*: as, *amāre*, *amāris*.

The second hath *e* long, before *re* and *ris*: as, *monēre*, *monēris*.

The third hath *e* short, before *re* and *ris*: as, *regere*, *regēris*.

The fourth hath *i* long, before *re* and *ris*: as, *audire*, *audiris*.

VERBS ACTIVE in *O*, are declined after these examples.

Am-o, am-as, amā-vi, am-āre; amān-di, amān-do, amān-dum; amāt-um, amāt-u; am-ans, amatū-rus:
to love.

2. Mon-eo, mon-es, mon-ui, mon-ēre; monēn-di, monēn-do, monen-dum; monit-um, monit-u; mon-ens, monitū-rus:
to advise.

3. Reg-o, reg-is, rex-i, reg-ere; regēn-di, regēn-do, regēn-dum; rect-um, rect-u; reg-ens, rectū-rus: to rule,
or govern.

4. Aud-io, aud is, aud-ivi, aud-ire; audiēn-di, audiēn-do, audiēn-dum; audit-um, audit-u; audi-ens, auditū-rus:
to hear.

First CONJUGATION.—*Amo*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*do, am.*

Sing.	Am-o,	<i>I love, am loving, or, do love.</i>
	am-as,	<i>thou lovest, art loving, or, dost love.</i>
	am-at,	<i>he loveth, is loving, or, doth love.</i>
Plur.	Am-amus,	<i>We love, are loving, or, do love.</i>
	am-ātis,	<i>ye love, are loving, or, do love.</i>
	am-ant.	<i>they love, are loving, or, do love.</i>

2. Preter-

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*did, was.*

Sing. Am-ábam,	<i>I did love, or, was loving.</i>
am ábas,	<i>thou didst love, or, wast loving.</i>
am-ábat,	<i>he did love, or, was loving.</i>
Plur. Am-abámus,	<i>We did love, or, were loving.</i>
am-abátis,	<i>ye did love, or, were loving.</i>
am-ábant,	<i>they did love, or, were loving.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have.*

Sing. Amáv-i,	<i>I love, or, have loved.</i>
amav ísti,	<i>thou loved'st, or, hast loved.</i>
amav it,	<i>he loved, or, hath loved.</i>
Plur. Amav-imus,	<i>We loved, or, have loved.</i>
amav-ístis,	<i>ye loved, or, have loved.</i>
amav-érunt, <i>vel, ére,</i>	<i>they loved, or, have loved.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had.*

Sing. Amav-eram,	<i>I had loved.</i>
amav-eras,	<i>thou hadst loved.</i>
amav-erat,	<i>he had loved.</i>
Plur. Amav-erámus,	<i>We had loved.</i>
amav-erátis,	<i>ye had loved.</i>
amav-erant,	<i>they had loved.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will.*

Sing. Am-ábo,	<i>I shall, or, will love.</i>
am-ábis,	<i>thou shalt, or, wilt love.</i>
am ábit,	<i>he shall, or, will love.</i>
Plur. Am abimus,	<i>We shall, or, will love.</i>
am-abitis,	<i>ye shall, or, will love.</i>
am-ábunt,	<i>they shall, or, will love.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *No first Person.*

Sing. Am-a, am-áto,	<i>Love thou, or, do thou love.</i>
am-et, am áto,	<i>love he, or, let him love.</i>
Plur. Am-émus,	<i>Love we, or, let us love.</i>
am-áte, am-atóte,	<i>love ye, or, do ye love.</i>
am-ent, am-ánto,	<i>love they, or, let them love.</i>

POTEN-

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should.*

Sing. Am-em,	<i>I may, or, can love.</i>
am-es,	<i>thou may'st, or, can'st love.</i>
am et,	<i>he may, or, can love.</i>
Plur. Am-émus,	<i>We may, or, can love.</i>
am étis,	<i>ye may, or, can love.</i>
am-ent,	<i>they may, or, can love. ✓</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should.*

Sing. Am-árem,	<i>I might, or, could love.</i>
am-áres,	<i>thou might'st, or, could'st love.</i>
am-áret,	<i>he might, or, could love.</i>
Plur. Am-arémus,	<i>We might, or, could love.</i>
am-arétis,	<i>ye might, or, could love.</i>
am-arent,	<i>they might, or, could love. ✓</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*should have, may have.*

Sing. Amav-erim,	<i>I should have loved.</i>
amav-eris,	<i>thou should'st have loved.</i>
amav-erit,	<i>he should have loved.</i>
Plur. Amav-erimus,	<i>We should have loved.</i>
amav-eritis,	<i>ye should have loved.</i>
amav-erint,	<i>they should have loved. ✓</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*would, might, could have.*

Sing. Amav-issēm,	<i>I would have loved.</i>
amav-isses,	<i>thou would'st have loved.</i>
amav-isset,	<i>he would have loved.</i>
Plur. Amav-issēmus,	<i>We would have loved.</i>
amav-issētis,	<i>ye would have loved.</i>
amav-issent,	<i>they would have loved. ✓</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall have.*

Sing. Amav-ero,	<i>I shall have loved.</i>
Amav-eris,	<i>thou shalt have loved.</i>
Amav-erit,	<i>he shall have loved.</i>

Plur.

Plur. Amav-erimus,	<i>We shall have loved.</i>
amav-eritis,	<i>ye shall have loved.</i>
amav-erint,	<i>they shall have loved.</i>

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and, Preterimperfect Tense.

Am áre, *to love.*

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Ama-vísse, *to have loved.* /

Future Tense.

Amatú-rum esse, *to be about to love.*

GERUNDS.

Amán-di,	<i>of loving.</i>
Amán-do,	<i>in loving.</i>
Amán-dum,	<i>to love.</i>

SUPINES.

Active.	Passive.
Amát-um, <i>to love ;</i>	Amát-u, <i>to be loved.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense,	Future in rus.
Amans, <i>loving.</i>	Amatú-rus, <i>about to love.</i> /

Obs. IN VERBS, several tenses are formed of the preterperfect tense of the indicative mood, as of *ama-vi* are formed.

1. The preterpluperf. of the same mood, *amav-eram.*
2. The preterperf. of the potential mood, *amav-erim.*
3. The preterpluperf. of the same mood, *amav-íssem.* /
4. The future tense of the same mood, *amav-ero.*
5. The preterperfect tense of the infinitive mood, *amav-ísse.* /

Second CONJUGATION.—Monere. INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—do, am.

Sing. Mon-eo,	<i>I advise, am advising, or, do advise.</i>
mon-es,	<i>thou adviseest, art advising, or, dost advise.</i>
mon-et,	<i>he adviseth, is advising, or, doth advise.</i>
Plur. Mon-émus,	<i>We advise, are advising, or, do advise.</i>
mon-étis,	<i>ye advise, are advising, or, do advise.</i>
mon-ent,	<i>they advise, are advising, or, do advise.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—did, was.

Sing. Mon-ébam,	<i>I did advise, or, was advising.</i>
mon-ébas,	<i>thou didst advise, or, wast advising.</i>
mon-ébat,	<i>he did advise, or, was advising.</i>
Plur. Mon-ébamus,	<i>We did advise, or, were advising.</i>
mon-ébatis,	<i>ye did advise, or, were advising.</i>
mon-ébant,	<i>they did advise, or, were advising.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—have.

Sing. Monu-i,	<i>I advised, or, have advised.</i>
monu-ísti,	<i>thou advisedst, or, hast advised.</i>
monu-it,	<i>he advised, or, hath advised.</i>
Plur. Monu-imus,	<i>We advised, or, have advised.</i>
monu-ístis,	<i>ye advised, or, have advised.</i>
monu-érunt, v. ére,	<i>they advised, or, have advised.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—had.

Sing. Monu-eram,	<i>I had advised.</i>
monu-eras,	<i>thou hadst advised.</i>
monu-erat,	<i>he had advised.</i>
Plur. Monu-eramus,	<i>We had advised.</i>
monu-eratis,	<i>ye had advised.</i>
monu-erant,	<i>they had advised.</i>

D

5. Future

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will.*

Sing. Moné-bo,	<i>I shall, or, will advise.</i>
moné-bis,	<i>thou shalt, or, wilt advise.</i>
moné-bit,	<i>he shall, or, will advise.</i>
Plur. Mone bimus,	<i>We shall, or, will advise.</i>
mone-bitis,	<i>ye shall, or, will advise.</i>
moné-bunt,	<i>they shall, or, will advise.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *No first Person.*

Sing. Mon-e, mon-éto,	<i>Advise thou, or, do thou advise.</i>
mon eat, mon-éto,	<i>advise he, or, let him advise.</i>
Plur. Mon-eâmus,	<i>Advise we, or, let us advise.</i>
môn-ête, mon etôte,	<i>advise ye, or, do ye advise.</i>
mon-eant, mon énto,	<i>advise they, or, let them advise.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should.*

Sing. Mone-am,	<i>I may, or, can advise.</i>
mone-as,	<i>thou may'st, or, canst advise.</i>
mone at,	<i>he may, or, can advise.</i>
Plur. Mone âmus,	<i>We may, or, can advise.</i>
mone-âtis,	<i>ye may, or, can advise.</i>
mone-ant,	<i>they may, or, can advise.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should.*

ing. Moné-rem,	<i>I might, or, could advise.</i>
mone-res,	<i>thou might'st, or, could'st advise.</i>
mone-ret,	<i>he might, or, could advise.</i>
Plur. Mone-rémus,	<i>We might, or, could advise.</i>
mone-rétis,	<i>ye might, or, could advise.</i>
moné-rent,	<i>they might, or, could advise.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*should have, may have.*

Sing. Monu-erim,	<i>I should have advised.</i>
monu-eris,	<i>thou should'st have advised.</i>
monu-erit,	<i>he should have advised.</i>
Plur. Monu-erimus,	<i>We should have advised.</i>
monu-eritis,	<i>ye should have advised.</i>
monu-erint,	<i>they should have advised.</i>

4. Preter-

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*would, might, could have.*

Sing. Monu-issēm,	<i>I would have advised.</i>
monu-isses,	<i>thou would'st have advised.</i>
monu-isset,	<i>he would have advised.</i>
Plur. Monu-issēmus,	<i>We would have advised.</i>
monu-issetis,	<i>ye would have advised.</i>
monu-issent,	<i>they would have advised.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall have.*

Sing. Monu-ero,	<i>I shall have advised.</i>
monu-eris,	<i>thou shalt have advised.</i>
monu-erit,	<i>he shall have advised.</i>
Plur. Monu-erimus,	<i>We shall have advised.</i>
monu-eritis,	<i>ye shall have advised.</i>
monu-erint,	<i>they shall have advised.</i>

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential. ✓

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and, Preterimperfect Tense.

Mon-ēre, *to advise.*

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Monu-isse, *to have advised.*

Future Tense.

Monitū-rum esse, *to be about to advise.*

GERUNDS.

Monén-di,	<i>of advising.</i>
monén-do,	<i>in advising.</i>
monén-dum,	<i>to advise.</i>

SUPINES.

Active.

Passive.

Monit-um, *to advise.*

Monit-u, *to be advised.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense.

Future in *rus*.

Mon-ens, *advising.*

Monitū-rus, *about to advise.*

D 2

Third

Third CONJUGATION.—Rego.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—do, am.

Sing. Reg-o,	<i>I rule, am ruling, or, do rule.</i>
reg-is,	<i>thou rulest, art ruling, or, dost rule.</i>
reg-it,	<i>he ruleth, is ruling, or, doth rule.</i>
Plur. Reg-imus,	<i>We rule, are ruling, or, do rule.</i>
reg-itis,	<i>ye rule, are ruling, or, do rule.</i>
reg-unt,	<i>they rule, are ruling, or, do rule.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—did, was.

Sing. Regé-bam,	<i>I did rule, or, was ruling.</i>
regé-bas,	<i>thou didst rule, or, wast ruling.</i>
regé-bat,	<i>he did rule, or, was ruling.</i>
Plur. Rege-bámus,	<i>We did rule, or, were ruling.</i>
rege-bátis,	<i>ye did rule, or, were ruling.</i>
regé-bant,	<i>they did rule, or, were ruling.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—have.

Sing. Rex-i,	<i>I ruled, or, have ruled.</i>
rex-isti,	<i>thou ruledst, or, hast ruled.</i>
rex-it,	<i>he ruled, or, hath ruled.</i>
Plur. Rex-imus,	<i>We ruled, or, have ruled.</i>
rex-istis,	<i>ye ruled, or, have ruled.</i>
rex-érunt, v. ére,	<i>they ruled, or, have ruled.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—had.

ng. Rex-eram,	<i>I had ruled.</i>
rex-eras,	<i>thou hadst ruled.</i>
rex-erat,	<i>he had ruled.</i>
Plur. Rex-erámus,	<i>We had ruled,</i>
rex-erátis,	<i>ye had ruled.</i>
rex-erant,	<i>they had ruled.</i>

5. Future

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will.*

Sing. Reg-am,	<i>I shall, or, will rule.</i>
reg-es,	<i>thou shalt, or, wilt rule.</i>
reg-et,	<i>he shall, or, will rule.</i>
Plur. Reg-émus,	<i>We shall, or, will rule.</i>
reg-étis,	<i>ye shall, or, will rule.</i>
reg-ent,	<i>they shall, or, will rule.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *No first Person.*

Sing. Reg-e, reg-ito,	<i>Rule thou, or, do thou rule.</i>
reg-at, reg-ito,	<i>rule he, or, let him rule.</i>
Plur. Reg-ámus,	<i>Rule we, or, let us rule.</i>
reg-ite, reg-ítóte,	<i>rule ye, or, do ye rule.</i>
reg-ant, reg-únto,	<i>rule they, or, let them rule.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should.*

Sing. Reg-am,	<i>I may, or, can rule.</i>
reg-as,	<i>thou may'st, or, can'st rule.</i>
reg-at,	<i>he may, or, can rule.</i>
Plur. Reg-ámus,	<i>We may, or, can rule.</i>
reg-atis,	<i>ye may, or, can rule.</i>
reg-ant,	<i>they may, or, can rule.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should.*

Sing. Reg-erem,	<i>I might, or, could rule.</i>
reg-eres,	<i>thou might'st, or, could'st rule.</i>
reg-eret,	<i>he might, or, could rule.</i>
Plur. Reg-erémus,	<i>We might, or, could rule.</i>
reg-erétis,	<i>ye might, or, could rule.</i>
reg-erent,	<i>they might, or, could rule.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*should have, may have, &c.*

Sing. Rex-erim,	<i>I should have ruled.</i>
rex-eris,	<i>thou should'st have ruled.</i>
rex-erit,	<i>he should have ruled.</i>
Plur. Rex-erimus,	<i>We should have ruled.</i>
rex-eritis,	<i>ye should have ruled.</i>
rex-erint,	<i>they should have ruled.</i>

4. Preter

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*would, might, could have.*

Sing. Rex-issēm,	<i>I would have ruled.</i>
rex-isses,	<i>thou would'st have ruled.</i>
rex-isset,	<i>he would have ruled.</i>
Plur. Rex-issēmus,	<i>We would have ruled.</i>
rex-issetis,	<i>ye would have ruled.</i>
rex-issent,	<i>they would have ruled.</i> ✓

5. Future Tense.—*shall have.*

Sing. Rex-ero,	<i>I shall have ruled.</i>
rex-eris,	<i>thou shalt have ruled.</i>
rex-erit,	<i>he shall have ruled.</i>
Plur. Rex-erimus,	<i>We shall have ruled.</i>
rex-eritis,	<i>ye shall have ruled.</i>
rex-erint,	<i>they shall have ruled.</i>

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and, Preterimperfect Tense.

Reg-ĕre, *to rule.*

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Rex-isse *to have ruled.*

Future Tense.

Rectū-rum esse, *to be about to rule.*

GERUNDS.

Regēn di,	<i>of ruling.</i>
regēn do,	<i>in ruling.</i>
regēn-dum,	<i>to rule.</i> ✓

SUPINES.

Active,	Passive.
Rect-um, <i>to rule.</i>	Rect-u, <i>to be ruled.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense.	Future in <i>rus</i> .
Reg-ens, <i>ruling.</i>	Rectu-rus, <i>about to rule.</i>

Fourth

Fourth CONJUGATION.---Audio.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.---do, am.

Sing. Aud-io,	<i>I hear, am hearing, or, do hear.</i>
aud-is,	<i>thou hearest, art hearing, or, dost hear.</i>
aud-it,	<i>he heareth, is hearing, or, doth hear.</i>
Plur. Aud-imus,	<i>We hear, are hearing, or, do hear.</i>
aud-itis,	<i>ye hear, are hearing, or, do hear.</i>
aud-iunt,	<i>they hear, are hearing, or, do hear.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.---did, was.

Sing. Audié-bam,	<i>I did hear or, was hearing.</i>
audié-bas,	<i>thou didst hear, or, wast hearing.</i>
audié-bat,	<i>he did hear, or, was hearing.</i>
Plur. Audié-bamus,	<i>We did hear, or, were hearing.</i>
audié-bátis,	<i>ye did hear, or, were hearing.</i>
audié-bant,	<i>they did hear, or, were hearing.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.---have.

Sing. Audiv-i,	<i>I heard, or, have heard.</i>
audiv-isti,	<i>thou heard'st, or, hast heard.</i>
audiv-it,	<i>he heard, or, hath heard.</i>
Plur. Audiv-imus,	<i>We heard, or, have heard.</i>
audiv-istis,	<i>ye heard, or, have heard.</i>
audiv-érunt, v. ére,	<i>they heard, or, have heard.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.---had.

Sing. Audiv-eram,	<i>I had heard.</i>
audiv-eras,	<i>thou hadst heard.</i>
audiv-erat,	<i>he had heard.</i>
Plur. Audiv-erámus,	<i>We had heard.</i>
audiv-erátis.	<i>ye had heard.</i>
audiv-erant,	<i>they had heard.</i>

5. Future

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will.*

Sing.	Audi-am,	<i>I shall or, will hear.</i>
	audi-es,	<i>thou shalt, or, wilt hear.</i>
	audi-et,	<i>he shall, or, will hear.</i>
Plur.	Audi-émus,	<i>We shall, or, will hear.</i>
	audi-étis,	<i>ye shall, or, will hear.</i>
	audi-ent,	<i>they shall, or, will hear.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.—*No first Person.*

Sing.	Aud-i, aud-ito,	<i>Hear thou, or, do thou hear.</i>
	aud-iat, aud-ito,	<i>hear he, or, let him hear.</i>
Plur.	Aud-iámus,	<i>Hear we, or, let us hear.</i>
	aud-íte, aud-itóte,	<i>hear ye, or, do ye hear.</i>
	aud-iant, aud-iúnto,	<i>hear they, or, let them hear.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should.*

Sing.	Audi-am,	<i>I may, or, can hear.</i>
	audi-as,	<i>thou may'st, or, can'st hear.</i>
	audi-at,	<i>he may, or, can hear.</i>
Plur.	Audi-ámus,	<i>We may, or, can hear.</i>
	audi-átis,	<i>ye may, or, can hear.</i>
	audi-ant,	<i>they may, or, can hear.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should.*

Sing.	Audi-rein,	<i>I might, or, could hear.</i>
	audi-res,	<i>thou might'st, or, could'st hear.</i>
	audi-ret,	<i>he might, or, could hear.</i>
Plur.	Audi-rémus,	<i>We might, or, could hear.</i>
	audi-rétis,	<i>ye might, or, could hear.</i>
	audi-rent,	<i>they might, or, could hear.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*should have, may have.*

Sing.	Audiv-erim,	<i>I should have heard.</i>
	audiv-eris,	<i>thou should'st have heard.</i>
	audiv-erit,	<i>he should have heard.</i>
Plur.	Audiv-erimus,	<i>We should have heard.</i>
	audiv-eritis,	<i>ye should have heard.</i>
	audiv-erint,	<i>they should have heard.</i>

4. Preter-

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*would, might, could have.*

Sing. Audiv-issē,	<i>I would have heard.</i>
audiv-isses,	<i>thou would'st have heard.</i>
audiv-isset,	<i>he would have heard.</i>
Plur. Audiv-issēmūs,	<i>We would have heard.</i>
audiv-issētis,	<i>ye would have heard.</i>
audiv-issent,	<i>they would have heard.</i> /

5. Future Tense—*shall have.*

Sing. Audiv-erō,	<i>I shall have heard.</i>
audiv-eris,	<i>thou shalt have heard.</i>
audiv-erit,	<i>he shall have heard.</i>
Plur. audiv-erimus,	<i>We shall have heard.</i>
audiv-eritis,	<i>ye shall have heard.</i>
audiv-erint,	<i>they shall have heard.</i>

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential. \

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and, Preterimperfect Tense.

Aud-īre, *to hear.*

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Audiv-isse, *to have heard.*

Future Tense.

Auditū-rum esse, *to be about to hear.*

GERUNDS.

Audiē-di, *of bearing.*
 audiē-do, *in bearing.*
 audiē-dum, *to bear.*

SUPINES.

Active.

Passive.

Audit-um, *to hear.*

Audit-u, *to be heard.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense.

Audi-ens, *bearing.*

Future in *rus*.

Auditū-rus, *about to bear:* /

E

Declen-



Declension of VERBS PASSIVE.

Verbs passive in *OR*, are thus declined.

1. Am-or, am-áris *vel* am-áre, amát-us sum *vel* fui,
am-ári; amát-us, amán-dus: *to be loved.*
2. Mon-éor, mon-éris *vel* mon-ére, monit-us sum *vel*
fui, mon-éri; monit-us, monén-dus: *to be advised.*
3. Reg-or, reg-éris *vel* reg-ére, rect-us sum *vel* fui,
reg-i; rect-us, regén-dus: *to be ruled.*
4. Aud-ior, aud-iris *vel* aud-ire, audit-us sum *vel* fui,
aud-íri; audí-tus, audién-dus: *to be heard.*

First CONJUGATION.—Amor.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*am.*

Sing.	Am-or,	<i>I am loved.</i>
	am-áris, <i>v.</i> am-áre,	<i>thou art loved.</i>
	am-átur,	<i>he is loved.</i>
Plur.	Am-ámur,	<i>We are loved.</i>
	am-amini,	<i>ye are loved.</i>
	am-ántur,	<i>they are loved.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*was.*

Sing.	Am-ábar,	<i>I was loved.</i>
	am-abáris, <i>v.</i> abáre,	<i>thou wast loved.</i>
	am-abátur,	<i>he was loved.</i>
Plur.	Am-abámur,	<i>We were loved.</i>
	am-abámini,	<i>ye were loved.</i>
	am-abántur,	<i>they were loved.</i>

3. Preter-

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have been.*

Sing.	Amát-us sum <i>vel</i> fui,	<i>I have been loved.</i>
	amat-us es, <i>v.</i> fuisti,	<i>thou hast been loved.</i>
	amat-us est, <i>v.</i> fuit,	<i>he hath been loved.</i>
Plur.	Amát-i sumus, <i>v.</i> fuimus,	<i>We have been loved.</i>
	amat-i estis, <i>v.</i> fuistis,	<i>ye have been loved.</i>
	amat-i sunt, fuerunt <i>v.</i> ére,	<i>they have been loved.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had been.*

Sing.	Amát-us eram, <i>v.</i> fueram,	<i>I had been loved.</i>
	amat-us eras, <i>v.</i> fueras,	<i>thou hadst been loved.</i>
	amat-us erat, <i>v.</i> fuerat,	<i>he had been loved.</i>
Plur.	Amát-i erámus, <i>v.</i> fuerámus,	<i>We had been loved.</i>
	amat-i erátis, <i>v.</i> fuerátis,	<i>ye had been loved.</i>
	amat-i erant, <i>v.</i> fuerant,	<i>they had been loved.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will be.*

Sing.	Am-ábor,	<i>I shall, or, will be loved.</i>
	am-aberis, <i>v.</i> abere,	<i>thou shalt, or, wilt be loved.</i>
	am abitur,	<i>he shall, or, will be loved.</i>
Plur.	Am-abimur,	<i>We shall, or, will be loved.</i>
	am-abimini,	<i>ye shall, or, will be loved.</i>
	am-abúntur,	<i>they shall, or, will be loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Am-áre, am-átor,	<i>Be thou loved.</i>
	am-étur, am-átor,	<i>let him be loved.</i>
Plur.	Am-émur,	<i>Let us be loved.</i>
	am-amini, am-aminor,	<i>be ye loved.</i>
	am-éntur, am-ántor,	<i>let them be loved.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should be.*

Sing.	Am-er,	<i>I may, or, can be loved.</i>
	am-éris, <i>v.</i> am-ére,	<i>thou may'st, or, can'st be loved.</i>
	am-étur,	<i>he may, or, can be loved.</i>
Plur.	Am-émur,	<i>We may, or, can be loved.</i>
	am-emini,	<i>ye may, or, can be loved.</i>
	am-éntur,	<i>they may, or, can be loved.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should be.*

Sing.	Am-ärer,	<i>I might, or, could be loved.</i>
	am-aréris, v. arére,	<i>thou might'st, or, could'st be loved.</i>
	am-arétur,	<i>he might, or, could be loved.</i>
Plur.	Am-arémur,	<i>We might, or, could be loved.</i>
	am-arémini,	<i>ye might, or, could be loved.</i>
	am-arentur,	<i>they might, or, could be loved.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*may, should have been.*

Sing.	Amát-us fim, v. fuerim,	<i>I should have been loved.</i>
	amat-us fis, v. fueris,	<i>thou should'st have been loved.</i>
	amat-us fit, v. fuerit,	<i>he should have been loved.</i>
Plur.	Amat-i fimus, v. fuerimus,	<i>We should have been loved.</i>
	amat-i fitis, v. fueritis,	<i>ye should have been loved.</i>
	amat-i fint, v. fuerint,	<i>they should have been loved.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*might, could, would have been.*

Sing.	Amát-us essem, v. fuisssem,	<i>I would have been loved.</i>
	amat-us esses, v. fuisses,	<i>thou would'st have been loved.</i>
	amat-us esset, v. fuisset,	<i>he would have been loved.</i>
Plur.	Amat-i essemus, v. fuisssemus,	<i>We would have been loved.</i>
	amat-i essetis, v. fuissetis,	<i>ye would have been loved.</i>
	amat-i essent, v. fuissent,	<i>they would have been loved.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall have been.*

Sing.	Amát-us ero, v. fuero,	<i>I shall have been loved.</i>
	amat-us eris, v. fueris,	<i>thou shalt have been loved.</i>
	amat-us erit, v. fuerit,	<i>he shall have been loved.</i>
Plur.	Amat-i erimus, v. fuerimus,	<i>We shall have been loved.</i>
	amat-i eritis, v. fueritis,	<i>ye shall have been loved.</i>
	amat-i erunt, v. fuerint,	<i>they shall have been loved.</i>

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and, Preterimperfect Tense.

Am-âri *to be loved.*

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tenses.

Amât-um esse, *vel*, fuisse *to have been loved.*

Future Tense.

Amât-um iri, *to be about to be loved.*

PARTICIPLES.

The Preterperfect Tense.

Amât-us, *loved, or, being loved.*The Future in *du*.Amân-dus, *to be loved.*

Second CONJUGATION.—Monêor.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.---am.

Sing.	Mon-eor,	<i>I am advised.</i>
	mon-êris, <i>vel</i> êre,	<i>thou art advised.</i>
	mon-étur,	<i>he is advised.</i>
Plur.	Mon-émur,	<i>We are advised.</i>
	mon-emini,	<i>ye are advised.</i>
	mon-éntur,	<i>they are advised.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—was;

Sing.	Mon-ébar,	<i>I was advised.</i>
	mon-ebâris, <i>v.</i> ebâre,	<i>thou wast advised.</i>
	mon-ebâtur,	<i>he was advised.</i>
Plur.	Mon-ebâmur,	<i>We were advised.</i>
	mon-ebamini,	<i>ye were advised.</i>
	mon-ebântur,	<i>they were advised.</i>

3. Preter

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have been.*

Sing. Monit-us sum, v. fui,	<i>I have been advised.</i>
monit-us es, v. fuisti,	<i>thou hast been advised.</i>
monit-us est, v. fuit,	<i>he hath been advised.</i>
Plur. Monit-i sumus, v. fuimus,	<i>We have been advised.</i>
monit-i estis, v. fuistis,	<i>ye have been advised.</i>
monit-i sunt, fuerunt, v. fuere,	<i>they have been advised.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had been.*

Sing. Monit-us eram, v. fueram,	<i>I had been advised.</i>
monit-us eras, v. fueras,	<i>thou hadst been advised.</i>
monit-us erat, v. fuerat,	<i>he had been advised.</i>
Plur. Monit-i eramus, v. fueramus,	<i>We had been advised.</i>
monit-i eratis, v. fueratis,	<i>ye had been advised.</i>
monit-i erant, v. fuerant,	<i>they had been advised.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will be.*

Sing. Mon-ébor,	<i>I shall, or, will be advised.</i>
mon-eberis, v. ebere,	<i>thou shalt, or, wilt be advised.</i>
mon-ebitur,	<i>he shall, or, will be advised.</i>
Plur. Mon-ebimur,	<i>We shall, or, will be advised.</i>
mon-ebimini,	<i>ye shall, or, will be advised.</i>
mon-ebuntur,	<i>they shall, or, will be advised.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. Mon-ére mon-étor,	<i>Be thou advised.</i>
mon-éatur, mon-étor,	<i>let him be advised.</i>
Plur. Mon-éamur,	<i>Let us be advised.</i>
mon-eminini, mon-eminor,	<i>be ye advised.</i>
mon-eántur, mon-éntor,	<i>let them be advised.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should, be.*

Sing. Mon-ear,	<i>I may, or, can be advised.</i>
mon-eáris, v. mon eáre,	<i>thou mayst, or, canst be advised.</i>
mon-eátur,	<i>he may, or, can be advised.</i>
Plur. Mon-eámur,	<i>We may, or, can be advised.</i>
mon-eámini,	<i>ye may, or, can be advised.</i>
mon-eántur,	<i>they may, or, can be advised.</i>

2. Preter-

2. Preterimperfect Tense.---*might, could, should be.*

Sing. Mon-érer,	<i>I might, or, could be advised.</i>
mon-eréris, v. erére,	<i>thou might'st, or, could'st be advised.</i>
mon-erétur,	<i>he might, or could be advised.</i>
Plur. Mon-erémur,	<i>We might, or, could be advised.</i>
mon-eremini,	<i>ye might, or, could be advised.</i>
mon-eréntur,	<i>they might, or, could be advised.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.---*may, should, have been.*

Sing. Monit-us sim, v. fuerim,	<i>I should have been advised.</i>
monit-us sis, v. fueris,	<i>thou shouldst have been advised.</i>
monit-us sit, v. fuerit,	<i>he should have been advised.</i>
Plur. Monit-i simus, v. fuerimus,	<i>We should have been advised.</i>
monit-i sitis, v. fueritis,	<i>ye should have been advised.</i>
monit-i sint, v. fuerint,	<i>they should have been advised.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.--*might, could, would, have been.*

Sing. Monit-us essem, v. fuisset,	<i>I would have been advised.</i>
monit-us esses, v. fuisses,	<i>thou wouldst have been advised.</i>
monit-us esset, v. fuisset,	<i>he would have been advised.</i>
Plur. Monit-i essemus, v. fuissémus,	<i>We would have been advised.</i>
monit-i essetis, v. fuissétis,	<i>ye would have been advised.</i>
monit-i essent, v. fuissent,	<i>they would have been advised.</i>

5. Future Tense.---*shall have been.*

Sing. Monit-us ero, v. fuero,	<i>I shall have been advised.</i>
monit-us eris, v. fueris,	<i>thou shalt have been advised.</i>
monit-us erit, v. fuerit,	<i>he shall have been advised.</i>
Plur. Monit-i erimus, v. fuerimus,	<i>We shall have been advised.</i>
monit-i eritis, v. fueritis,	<i>ye shall have been advised.</i>
monit-i erunt, v. fuerint,	<i>they shall have been advised.</i>

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and, Preterimperfect Tense.

Mon-éri, *to be advised.*

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tense.

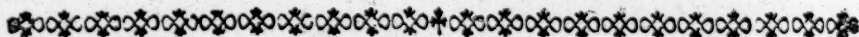
Monit-um esse, *vel, fuisse, to have been advised.*

Future Tense.

Monit-um iri, *to be about to be advised.*

PARTICIPLES.

The Preterperfect Tense.

Monit-us, *advised, or, being advised.*The Future in *dus.*Monén-dus, *to be advised.*

Third CONJUGATION.—Regor.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.---am.

Sing. Reg-or,	<i>I am ruled.</i>
reg-eris, v. reg-ere,	<i>thou art ruled.</i>
reg-itur,	<i>he is ruled.</i>
Plur. Reg-imur,	<i>We are ruled.</i>
reg-imini,	<i>ye are ruled.</i>
reg-úntur,	<i>they are ruled.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.---was.

Sing. Reg-ébar,	<i>I was ruled.</i>
reg ebáris, v. ebáre,	<i>thou wast ruled.</i>
reg-ebátur,	<i>he was ruled.</i>
Plur. Reg-ebámur,	<i>We were ruled.</i>
reg-ebamini,	<i>ye were ruled.</i>
reg-ebántur,	<i>they were ruled.</i>

3. Preter-

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have been.*

Sing.	Rect-us sum, v. fui,	<i>I have been ruled.</i>
	rect-us es, v. fuisti,	<i>thou hast been ruled.</i>
	rect-us est, v. fuit,	<i>he hath been ruled.</i>
Plur.	Rect-i sumus, v. fuimus,	<i>We have been ruled.</i>
	rect-i estis, v. fuistis,	<i>ye have been ruled.</i>
	rect-i sunt, fuerunt, v. fuere,	<i>they have been ruled. /</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had been.*

Sing.	Rect-us eram, v. fueram,	<i>I had been ruled.</i>
	rect-us eras, v. fueras,	<i>thou hadst been ruled.</i>
	rect-us erat, v. fuerat,	<i>he had been ruled.</i>
Plur.	Rect-i erámus, v. fuerámus,	<i>We had been ruled.</i>
	rect-i erátis, v. fuerátis,	<i>ye had been ruled.</i>
	rect-i erant, v. fuerant,	<i>they had been ruled. /</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will be.*

Sing.	Reg-ar,	<i>I shall, or, will be ruled.</i>
	reg-eris, v. reg-ere,	<i>thou shalt, or, wilt be ruled.</i>
	reg-etur,	<i>he shall, or, will be ruled.</i>
Plur.	Reg-émur,	<i>We shall, or, will be ruled.</i>
	reg-emini,	<i>ye shall, or, will be ruled.</i>
	reg-éntur,	<i>they shall, or, will be ruled. (</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Reg-ere, reg-itor,	<i>Be thou ruled.</i>
	reg-atur, reg-itor,	<i>let him be ruled.</i>
Plur.	Reg-ámur,	<i>Let us be ruled.</i>
	reg-imini, reg-iminor,	<i>be ye ruled.</i>
	reg-ántur, reg-úntor,	<i>let them be ruled. /</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should be.*

Sing.	Reg-ar,	<i>I may, or, can be ruled.</i>
	reg-áris, v. reg-áre,	<i>thou may'st, or, can'st be ruled.</i>
	reg-atur,	<i>he may, or, can be ruled.</i>

F

Plur.

Plur. Reg-ámur, *We may, or, can be ruled.*
 reg-amini, *ye may, or, can be ruled.*
 reg-ántur, *they may, or, can be ruled.* (

2. Preterimperfect Tense. — *might, could, should be.*

Sing. Reg-erer, *I might, or, could be ruled.*
 reg-eréris, v. reg-erére, *thou might'st, or, could'st be ruled.*
 reg-erétur, *he might, or, could be ruled.*
 Plur. Reg-erémur, *We might, or, could be ruled.*
 reg-eremini, *ye might, or, could be ruled.*
 reg-eréntur, *they might, or, could be ruled.* /

3. Preterperfect Tense. — *may, should have been.*

Sing. Rect-us sim, v. fuerim, *I should have been ruled.*
 rect-us sis, v. fueris, *thou should'st have been ruled.*
 rect-us sit, v. fuerit, *he should have been ruled.*
 Plur. Rect-i simus, v. fuerimus, *We should have been ruled.*
 rect-i sitis, v. fueritis, *ye should have been ruled.*
 rect-i sint, v. fuerint, *they should have been ruled.* /

4. Preterpluperfect Tense. — *might, could, would have been.*

Sing. Rect-us essem, v. fuissém, *I would have been ruled.*
 rect-us esses, v. fuisses, *thou would'st have been ruled.*
 rect-us esset, v. fuisset, *he would have been ruled.*
 Plur. Rect-i essemus, v. fuissémus, *We would have been ruled.*
 rect-i essetis, v. fuissetis, *ye would have been ruled.*
 rect-i essent, v. fuissent, *they would have been ruled.* /

5. Future Tense. — *shall have been.*

Sing. Rect-us ero, v. fuero, *I shall have been ruled.*
 rect-us eris, v. fueris, *thou shalt have been ruled.*
 rect-us erit, v. fuerit, *he shall have been ruled.*
 Plur. Rect-i erimus, v. fuerimus, *We shall have been ruled.*
 rect-i eritis, v. fueritis, *ye shall have been ruled.*
 rect-i erunt, v. fuerint, *they shall have been ruled.*

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential. /

INFINI

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and, Preterimperfect Tense.

Reg-i *to be ruled.*

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Rect um esse, *vel*, fuisse, *to have been ruled.*

Future Tense.

Rect-um iri, *to be about to be ruled.*

Participle of the Preterperfect Tense.

Rect-us, *ruled, or, being ruled.*Participle of the future in *dus*.Regén-dus *to be ruled. /*Fourth CONJUGATION.—Audior,
INDICATIVE MOOD.1. Present Tense.—*am*.

Sing.	Aud-ior, aud-iris, <i>v.</i> aud-íre, aud-itur,	<i>I am heard.</i> <i>thou art heard.</i> <i>he is heard.</i>
Plur.	Aud-ímur, aud-imini, aud-iúntur,	<i>We are heard.</i> <i>ye are heard.</i> <i>they are heard. /</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*was*.

Sing.	Aud-iébar, aud-iebáris, <i>v.</i> aud-iebáre, aud-iebátur.	<i>I was heard.</i> <i>thou wast heard.</i> <i>he was heard.</i>
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F 2

Plur.

Aud-iebámur;	<i>We were heard.</i>
aud-iebamini,	<i>ye were heard.</i>
Plur. aud-iebántur,	<i>they were heard. /</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have been.*

Sing. Audít-us sum, v. fui,	<i>I have been heard.</i>
audit-us es, v. fuisti,	<i>thou hast been heard;</i>
audit-us est, v. fuit.	<i>he hath been heard.</i>
Plur. Audit-i sumus, v. fuimus,	<i>We have been heard.</i>
audit-i estis, v. fuistis,	<i>ye have been heard.</i>
audit-i sunt, fuérunt, v. fuére,	<i>they have been heard. /</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had been.*

Sing. Audít-us eram, v. fueram,	<i>I had been heard.</i>
audit-us eras, v. fueras,	<i>thou hadst been heard.</i>
audit-us erat, v. fuerat,	<i>he had been heard.</i>
Plur. Audit-i erámus, v. fuerámus,	<i>We had been heard.</i>
audit-i erátis, v. fuerátis,	<i>ye had been heard.</i>
audit-i erant, v. fuerant,	<i>they had been heard. /</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will be.*

Sing. Aud-iar,	<i>I shall, or, will be heard.</i>
aud-iéris, v. aud-iére,	<i>thou shalt, or, wilt be heard.</i>
aud-iétur,	<i>he shall, or, will be heard.</i>
Plur. Aud-iémur,	<i>We shall, or, will be heard.</i>
aud-iemini,	<i>ye shall, or, will be heard.</i>
aud-iéntur,	<i>they shall, or, will be heard. /</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. Aud íre, aud-itor,	<i>Be thou heard.</i>
aud iátur, aud-ítor,	<i>let him be heard.</i>
Plur. Aud-iámur,	<i>Let us be heard.</i>
aud-imini, aud-iminor,	<i>be ye heard.</i>
aud-iántur, aud-iúntor,	<i>let them be heard. /</i>

POTEN-

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should be.*

Sing. Aud-iar,	<i>I may, or, can be heard,</i>
aud-iáris, v. audi-áre,	<i>thou may'st, or, can'st be heard.</i>
aud iátur,	<i>he may, or, can be heard.</i>
Plur. Aud-iámur,	<i>We may, or, can be heard.</i>
aud-iamini,	<i>ye may, or, can be heard.</i>
aud-iántur,	<i>they may, or, can be heard. /</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should be.*

Sing. Aud-írer,	<i>I might, or, could be heard.</i>
aud iréris, v. aud-irêre,	<i>thou might'st, or, could'st be heard.</i>
aud irétur,	<i>he might, or, could be heard.</i>
Plur. Aud-irémur,	<i>We might, or, could be heard.</i>
aud-irémini,	<i>ye might, or, could be heard.</i>
aud irentur,	<i>they might, or, could be heard. /</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*may, should have been.*

Sing. Audit us sim, v. fuerim,	<i>I should have been heard.</i>
audit-us sis, v. fueris,	<i>thou should'st have been heard.</i>
audit-us sit, v. fuerit,	<i>he should have been heard.</i>
Plur. Audit i simus, v. fuerimus,	<i>We should have been heard.</i>
audit-i titis, v. fueritis,	<i>ye should have been heard.</i>
audit-i sint, v. fuerint,	<i>they should have been heard. /</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*would, might, could have been.*

Sing. Audit-us essem, v. fuisset,	<i>I would have been heard.</i>
audit us esses, v. fuisses,	<i>thou would'st have been heard.</i>
audit us esset, v. fuisset,	<i>he would have been heard.</i>
Plur. Audit-i essemus, v. fuissémus,	<i>We would have been heard.</i>
audit-i essetis, v. fuissétis,	<i>ye would have been heard.</i>
audit-i essent, v. fuissent.	<i>they would have been heard. /</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall have been.*

Sing. Audit us ero, v. fuero,	<i>I shall have been heard.</i>
audit-us eris, v. fueris,	<i>thou shalt have been heard.</i>
audit-us erit, v. fuerit,	<i>he shall have been heard.</i>

Plur.

Plur. Audit-i erimus, v. fuerimus, *We shall have been heard.*
 audit-i eritis, v. fueritis, *ye shall have been heard.*
 audit-i erunt, v. fuerint, *they shall have been heard.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and, Preterimperfect Tense.

Aud-iri, *to be heard.*

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Audit-um esse, *vel*, fuisse, *to have been heard.*

Future Tense.

Audit-um iri, *to be about to be heard.*

Participle of the Preterperfect Tense.

Audit-us, *heard, or, being heard.*

Participle of the Future in *dus*.

Audién-dus, *to be heard.* }



Declension of VERBS IRREGULAR.

CERTAIN verbs vary from the general rule, and are formed in the manner following.

1. Possum, potes, potui, posse; potens. *to be able.*
2. Volo, vis, volui, velle; voléndi, voléndo, voléndum; volens: *to be willing.*
3. Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle; noléndi, noléndo, nolendum; nolens: *to be unwilling.*

Malo,

4. Malo, mavis, malui, malle; maléndi, maléndo, maléndum; malens: *to be more willing, or, to have rather.*

5. Edo, edis *vel* es, edi, edère *vel* esse; edéndi, edéndo, edéndum; esum, esu; edens, esurus: *to eat.*

6. Fero, fers, tuli, ferre; feréndi, feréndo, feréndum; latum, latu; ferens, laturus: *to bear, or, suffer.*

7. Fio, fis, factus sum *vel* fui, fieri; factus, faciendus: *to be made, or, done.*

8. Feror, ferris *vel* ferre, latus sum *vel* fui, ferri; latus, ferendus: *to be borne, or, suffered.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense—*I am able, &c.*

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
—Possum,	potes,	potest,	Possumus,	potéſtis,	possunt.
—Volo,	vis,	vult,	volumus,	vultis,	volunt.
—Nolo,	nonvis,	nonvult,	nolumus,	nonvultis,	nolunt.
—Malo,	mavis,	mavult,	malumus,	mavultis,	malunt.
—Edo,	edis, <i>v. es;</i>	edit, <i>v. est,</i>	edimus,	editis, <i>v. estis;</i>	edunt.
—Fero,	fers,	fert,	ferimus,	fertis,	ferunt.
—Fio,	fis,	fit,	ſimus,	ſitis,	ſiunt.
—Feror,	ferris, <i>v. ferre;</i>	fertur,	ferimur,	ferimini,	ferúntur.

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*I was able, &c.*

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
—Pot-eram,	eras,	erat,	erámus,	erátis,	erant.
—Volé-bam,	} bas,	bat,	bámus,	bátis,	bant.
—Nolé-bam,					
—Malé-bam,					
—Edé-bam,					
—Féré-bam,					
—Fie-bam,					
—Fere-bar,	báris, <i>v. báre;</i>	bátur,	bámur,	bamini,	bántur.

3. Preter-

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*I have been able, &c.*

Singular.			Plural.		
-Potu-i,	}	isti, it,	imus, istis, érun ^t , <i>vel</i> , ére.		
-Volu-i,					
-Nolu-i,					
-Malu-i,					
-Ed-i,					
-Tul-i,	}	sum, es, est,	i sumus, estis, sunt, fuérunt.		
-Fact-us,					
-Lat-us,					
		v. v. v.	v. v. v.		
		fui; fuísti; fuit,	fui ^m us; fuístis; fuére.		

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*I had been able, &c.*

Singular.			Plural.		
-Potu-eram,	}	eras, erat,	erá ^m us, erátis, erant.		
-Volu-eram,					
-Nolu-eram,					
-Malu-eram,					
-Ed-eram,					
-Tul-eram,	}	eram, eras, erat,	i erá ^m us, erátis, erant.		
-Fact-us,					
-Lat-us,					
		v. v. v.	v. v. v.		
		fueram; eras; erat,	fuerá ^m us; fuerátis; fuerant.		

5. Future Tense.—*I shall, or, will be able.*

Singular.			Plural.		
-Pot-ero,	eris,	erit,	erimus,	eritis,	erunt.
-Vol-am,	}	es, et,	émus,	étis,	ent.
-Nol-am,					
-Mal-am,					
-Ed-am,					
-Fer-am,					
-Fi-am,	}	éris, v. ére; étur,	émur,	emini,	éntur.
-Fer-ar,					

IMPERA-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Obs.—*Possūm, volo, malo*, have no imperative mood. /

Present Tense.—*be thou unwilling, &c.*

Singular.		Plural.	
Noli, nolito.		nolite, nolitote.	
Ede, edito; <i>vel</i> , Es, esto;	edamus;	edite, editote, <i>vel</i> , este,	
Edat, edito, <i>vel</i> , esto.		estote; ed-ant, unto.	
Fer, ferto; ferat, ferto.	feramus;	ferite, fertote; fer-ant, unto.	
Fi, fito; fiat, fito.	fiamus;	fite, fitote; fiant, fiunto.	
Fer-re, tor; feratur, fertor.	feramur;	ferimini-, or; antur, untor.	

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*I may be able, &c.*

Singular.		Plural.	
Poss-im, } Vel-im, } Nol-im, } Mal-im, }	is, it,	imus, tis, int,	
Ed-am, } Fer-am, } Fi-am, }	as at,	amus, atis, ant.	
Fer-ar, aris, <i>v.</i> are; atur,		amur, amini, antur,	

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*I might be able, &c.*

Singular.		Plural.	
Poss-em, } Vell-em, } Noll-em, } Mall-em, } Eder-em, } <i>vel</i> . Ess-em, } Ferr-em, } Fier-em, }	es, et,	emus, etis, ent,	
Ferr-er, eris, <i>v.</i> ere; etur,		emur, emini, entur,	

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*I should have been able, &c.*

Singular.			Plural.		
—Potu-erim,	}	eris, erit,	erimus, eritis, erint.		
—Volu-erim,					
—Nolu-erim,					
—Malu-erim,					
—Ed-erim,					
—Tul-erim,					
—Fact-us,	}	sim, sis, sit,	i simus, sitis, sint,		
		v. v. v.	v. v. v.		
—Lat-us,	}	fue-rim; ris; rit.	fuerimus; fueritis; fuerint.		

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*I might have been able &c.*

Singular.			Plural.		
—Potu-issem,	}	isses, isset,	issemus, issetis, issent,		
—Volu-issem,					
—Nolu-issem,					
—Malu-issem,					
—Ed-issem,					
—Tul-issem,					
—Fact-us,	}	esset, esses, esset,	i essemus, essetis, essent,		
		v. v. v.	v. v. v.		
—t-us,	}	fu-issem; isses; isset.	fuissemus; fuissetis; fuissent.		

5. Future Tense.—*I shall have been able, &c.*

Singular.			Plural.		
—Potu-ero,	}	eris, erit,	erimus, eritis, erint,		
—Volu-ero,					
—Nolu-ero,					
—Malu-ero,					
—Ed-ero,					
—Tul-ero,					
—Fact-us,	}	ero, eris, erit,	i erimus, eritis, erunt,		
		v. v. v.	v. v. v.		
—Lat-us,	}	fue-ro; ris; rit.	fuerimus; fueritis; fuerint.		

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and, Preterimperfect Tense.---to be able, &c.

-Possē.	-Edere, <i>vel</i> , esse.
-Velle.	-Ferre.
-Nolle.	-Fieri.
-Malle.	-Ferri

Preterperf. and, Preterpluper. Tense.---to have been able, &c.

-Potuisse.	-Edisse.
-Voluisse,	-Tulisse.
-Noluisse.	-Factum esse, <i>vel</i> , fuisse,
-Maluisse.	-Latum esse, <i>vel</i> fuisse.

Future Tense.---to be about to eat, &c.

-Esūrum esse.	-Factum iri.
-Latūrum esse.	-Latum iri.

Obs. *Possūm*, *volō*, *nolo*, *malo*, have no future Tense of the infinitive mood.

E O, to go, is also a verb irregular.

Eo, is, *ivi*, *ire*, *itum*, *iens*, *iturus*.

<i>Indic. Mood.</i>	{	<i>Sing.</i> <i>Eo</i> , is, <i>it.</i>	<i>Plur.</i> <i>Imus</i> , <i>itis</i> , <i>eunt</i> .
<i>Pres. T.</i>	{	<i>Sing.</i> <i>Ibam</i> , <i>ibas</i> , <i>ibat.</i>	<i>Pl.</i> <i>Ibāmus</i> , <i>ibātis</i> .
<i>Preterim. Tense,</i>	{		(<i>ibant</i> ✓)
<i>Future T.</i>	{	<i>Sing.</i> <i>Ibo</i> , <i>ibis</i> , <i>ibit</i> , <i>Pl.</i> <i>Ibimus</i> , <i>ibitis</i> , <i>ibunt</i> .	
<i>Imperat M.</i>	{	<i>Sing.</i> <i>I</i> , <i>ito</i> ; <i>eāt</i> , <i>ito.</i>	<i>Pl.</i> <i>Eāmus</i> ; <i>ite</i> , <i>itōte</i> ; (<i>eant</i> , <i>eunto</i> .)
<i>Potent. M.</i>	{	<i>Sing.</i> <i>Eām</i> , <i>eās</i> , <i>eāt.</i>	<i>Pl.</i> <i>Eāmus</i> , <i>eātis</i> , <i>eant</i> ; <i>Gerunds</i> ; <i>Eundi</i> , <i>eundo</i> , <i>eundum</i> .
<i>Participle Pres. Tense.</i>	{	<i>Iēns</i> , <i>gen.</i> <i>eūntis</i> .	

In all other moods and tenses, *Eo*, is declined like *audio*. /

Obs. In like manner are the compounds of *Eo* declined; also *queo* to be able, and *nequeo* to be unable, except that these two last have no imperative mood or Gerunds. /

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

VERBS are called *defective*, that have only some particular Tenses and Persons, as,

Aio, *I say.*

Indic. Mood. pres. tense. Sing. Aio, ais, ait. *Pl.* Aiunt.

Preterimp. T. Sing. Aié-bam, bas, bat.

Plur. Aie-bâmus, batis, bant.

Preterp. T. Sing. Aisti, *Plur.* Aistis.

Imperative Mood, Sing. Ai.

Potent. M. pres. T. Sing. Aias, aiat. *Pl.* Aiâmus, aiânt.

Participle pres. Tense, Aiens.

Aufim, *I dare.*

Indic. or, Potent. M. Sing. Aufim, aufis, aufit.

Pl. Aufint.

Ave, *Hail.*

Imperative M. Sing. Ave, avéto. *Pl.* Aveté, avetôte.

Infinitive M. Avère.

Salve, *God save you.*

Indicat. M. future T. Sing. Salvébis.

Imperat. M. Sing. Salve, salvéto. *Pl.* Salvéte, salvetote.

Infin. M. Salvére.

Cedo, *Give me.*

Imperat. M. Sing. Cedo. *Pl.* Cedite.

Faxo. *or, Faxim, I will, or, may do it; pro faciam. &c.*

Indic. fut. or, Pot M. Sing. Faxo, *vel,* faxim, faxis, faxit. *Pl.* Faximus, faxitis, faxint.

Quæso, *I pray.*

Indic. M. pres. T. Sing. Quæso, quæsis, quæsit.

Pl. Quæsumus.

Infin. M. Quæfere. *Participle* Quæfens.

Inquo, *or, Inquam, I say.*

Indic. M. pres. T. Sing. Inquo, *vel,* in-quam, quis, quit.

Pl. Inquimus, inquunt.

Preterimp. T. Sing. Inquiébat. *Pl.* Inquiébant.

Preterp. T. Sing. Inquisti.

Future T. Sing. Inquies, inquiet.

Imperat.

Imperat. Mood, Sing. Inque, inquit. Pl. Inquito.
Participle, Inquiens. /

Memini, remember.

Imperat. Mood, Sing. Memento. Pl. Mementote.
Cœpi, begin.

Indic. M. Preterperf. T. Sing. Cœpi, cœpisti.

Odi, hate

Indic. M. Preterperf. T. Sing. Odi, odisti, odit.

Pl. Oderunt. /

Novi, know, and Memini remember. These two verbs have the tenses only that are formed from the preterperfect tense of the indicative mood : as of

Memin-i are formed *memin-eram, erim, -issem, -ero, -isse.*

In like manner do *cœpi* and *odi* also form these tenses. ✓

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

VERBS when expressed in general ; and in English take the word *It* before them, are called *Impersonals. as,*

It delighteth, delectat, delectábat, delectávit, &c.

It becometh, decet, decébat, decuit.

It is fought, pugnátur, pugnabátur, pugnátum est, &c.

It seemeth, videtur, videbatur, videbitur, visum est. /

OF A PARTICIPLE.

APARTICIPLE is a part of speech derived from a verb, and taketh part of a noun ; as, number, gender, case, and declension : and part of a verb ; as, tense, and signification. /

There be four kinds of PARTICIPLES :

1. One of the present tense, which in English ends in *ing*, and in Latin in *ans*, or, *ens* ; as, *loving amans ; teaching docens.*

2. One of the future in *rus*, which signifies a likelihood, or design of doing a thing : as, *amatúrus* to love, or, about to love.

3. One

3. One of the preterperfect tense, which has generally a passive signification, and in English ends in *d*, *t*, or, *n*, as *lectus* read, *doctus* taught, *visus* seen.

4. One of the future in *dus*, which also has a passive signification, and expresses a future action, as, *amandus*, to be loved.

Note, All participles are declined like nouns adjective.

OF AN ADVERB.

AN adverb is a part of speech joined to verbs, adjectives, and nouns, to encrease or diminish their signification; as, he speaks *well*; they write *badly*.

OF A CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of speech that joineth words, and sentences together; as, my Father *and* my Mother. /

OF A PREPOSITION.

A Preposition is a part of speech most commonly set before an other word; as, *ad dextram*, on the right hand; or else is joined in composition; as, *indoctus*, unlearned.

THESE prepositions have an accusative case after them.

Ad, to, or at.

Adversum, *Adversus*, against.

Ante, before.

Apud, at, or, near. /

Circa, *Circum*, *Circiter*, about.

Cis, *Citra*, on this side.

Contra, against.

Erga, toward.

Extra, without.

Infra, beneath. /

Inter, between, or, among.

Intra, within.

Juxta, beside, or, nigh to.

Ob, for, or, because of,

Penès, in the Power of.

Per, by, or, through.

Ponè, behind.

Post, after, or, since. /

Præter, beside, or, except.

Prope, nigh, or, near to.

Propter, for, or, because of.

Secundum, according to.

Secus, by, or, along. /

Supra, above.

Trans, on the farther side.

Versus, toward.

Ultra, beyond.

Usque, until.

Obs.

Obf. *Versùs* is set after its case ; as, *Londinum versùs*, towards London.

Likewise *penès* and *usque*, may be so placed.

THE Prepositions following have an Ablative case after them.

<i>A, Ab, Abs</i> , from, or, by.	<i>Palam</i> , openly.
<i>Abſque</i> , without.	<i>Præ</i> , before, or, in compa-
<i>Coram</i> , before, or, in pre-	rison of.
sence of.	<i>Pro</i> , for.
<i>Cum</i> , with.	<i>Sine</i> , without.
<i>De</i> , of, or, from.	<i>Tenus</i> , up to, or, as far as.
<i>E, Ex</i> , of, from, or, out of.	

Obf. *Tenus* is set after its case ; as, *portâ tenus*, as far as the gate ; and in the plural number the noun is commonly put in the genitive case ; as, *aurium tenus*, up to the ears. /

THE Prepositions following serve to both cases.

Clam, unknown to ; as, *clam patrem*, or *patre*, without my father's knowledge.

In, for *into*, signifying motion, has an accusative case : as, *Eo in urbem*, I go into the city.

In, for *in* only, serves to the ablative case : as, *In te spes est*, my hope is in thee. /

Sub : as, *sub noctem*, a little before night.

sub judice lis est, the matter is before the judge.

Subter : as, *subter terram*, under the earth.

subter aquâ, under the water.

Super : as, *super lapidem*, upon a stone.

super viridi fronde, upon a green bough. /

OF AN INTERJECTION.

AN Interjection is a part of speech, which betokeneth a sudden motion of the mind, be it grief, or joy, or other passion,

The

The THREE CONCORDS explained.

THERE are three concords, or, agreements in Latin.

1. Between the nominative case and the verb.
2. Between the substantive and the adjective.
3. Between the antecedent and the relative.

THE FIRST CONCORD.

A VERB agreeth with its nominative case, in number and person ;

In order to find out the nominative case, ask the question *who*, or, *what*, with the verb ; and the word that answereth to the question, is the nominative case to the verb ; as, *who reads ? who regards not ?*

The *master* reads, but *ye* regard not.

^a *Præceptor* ^b *legit*, ^a *vos verò* ^b *negligitis*.

Sometimes an infinitive mood, or a sentence, is the nominative case to a verb ; and sometimes the substantive to an adjective, and in this case the adjective and the relative must be in the neuter gender : as,

Diluculo ^a *surgere saluberrimum* ^b *est*.

To rise betimes in the morning is most wholesome.

^a *In tempore veni* ^b *quod omnium est primum*,

I came in season, which is the chiefest thing of all.

Many nominative cases singular, have a verb plural, which agrees with the nominative case of the most worthy person ; And note, That the first person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third : as,

^a *Ego et* ^b *tu* ^c *sumus in tuto*,

I and thou are in safety.

The substantive which cometh next after the verb, and answereth to the question *whom*, or, *what*, made by the verb, shall commonly be the accusative case :
except

except the verb, by some particular rule requires an other case after it : /as,

Si cupis ^a placēre ^b magistro, ^a utere ^b diligentia,
If you desire to please the master, use diligence.

Obs. In this Example *magistro* is the dative, and *diligentiā* the ablative case, according to rule. /

THE SECOND CONCORD.

WHEN you have an adjective, ask this question, *who*, or, *what* ? with the adjective ; and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the substantive to the adjective.

The adjective, whether it be a noun, pronoun, or participle ; agreeth with its substantive in case, gender, and number : /as,

^a Amicus ^b certus in ^a re ^b incertā cernitur.

A sure friend is tried in a doubtful matter.

Obs. 1. The masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine, and the feminine more worthy than the neuter. *Also note*, that in things without life, the neuter gender is most worthy : /and in this case, though the substantive, or antecedent, be of the masculine or feminine gender, and not of the neuter, yet may the adjective, or relative, be put in the neuter gender ; /as,

^a Arcus et ^a calami sunt ^b bona.

The bow and arrows are good.

^a Arcus et ^a calami ^b quæ fregisti.

The bow and arrows *which* thou hast broken.

Obs. 2. Many substantives singular, will have an adjective plural ; which adjective shall agree with the substantive of the most worthy gender : as,

^a Rex et ^a regina ^b beati.

The king and the queen are blessed. /

Also, When in English, the word *thing* is put with an adjective, you may in Latin leave out the substantive, and

put the adjective in the neuter gender : as,
 Many *things* have hindered me.
Multa me impediunt.

THE THIRD CONCORD.

WHEN you have a relative, ask this question, *who*, or, *what?* with the verb; and the word, that answereth to the question, shall be the antecedent to the relative.

The relative agreeth with its antecedent in gender, number, and person : as.

^a *Vir sapit*, ^b *qui pauca loquitur*.

The man is wise, *who* speaketh few words.

Obs. 1. If the relative refers to two antecedents, or more, then it shall be put in the plural number : as,

^a *Tu multum dormis, et sæpè* ^a *potas*; ^b *quæ* ^b *ambo sunt corpori inimica* :

Thou sleepest much, and drinkest often; *both which* things are naught for the body.

Obs. 2. When the English word *that*, may be turned into *who*, or, *which*, it is a relative; otherwise it is a conjunction, expressed in Latin by *quòd*, or *ut*; and in making Latin, the conjunction may be put away, by turning the nominative case to the verb, into the accusative; and the verb into the infinitive Mood : as,

I am glad *that* thou art in good health.

Gaudeo ^a *quòd tu bene* ^b *vales*; or, *gaudeo* ^a *te bene* ^b *valere*.

**A PARADIGM OR general TABLE of VERBS through-
out the several Moods and Tenses, by which all
Verbs Regular are formed according to their respective
Conjugations.**

I. The ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense ; *do, am.*

	Singular.	Plural.
Conjug. 1.	o, as, at.	ámus, átis, ant.
2.	eo, es, et.	émus, étis, ent.
3.	o, is, it,	imus, itis, eunt.
4.	io, is, it.	ímus, ítis, iunt. /

Preterimperfect Tense ; *did, was.*

Conjug. 1.	ábam, ábas, ábat.	abámus, abátis, ábant.
2.	ébam, ébas, ébat.	ebámus, ebátis, ébant.
4.	iebam, iébas, iébat	iebámus, iebátis, iebant.

Preterperfect Tense ; *have.**

Conjug. 1. 2. 3. 4.	i, isti, it.	imus, istis, érant, or ére.
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Preterpluperfect Tense ; *had.*

Conjug. 1. 2. 3. 4.	eram, eras, erat.	erámus, erátis, erant. /
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Future Tense ; *shall or will.*

Conjug. 1.	ábo, ábis, ábit.	abimus, abitis, ábunt.
2.	ébo, ébis, ébit.	ebimus, ebitis, ébunt.
3.	am, es, et.	émus, étis, ent.
4.	iam, ies, iet.	iémus, iétis, ient. /

Imperative Mood ; *let.*

Conjug. 1.	a, áto ; et, áto.	émus ; áte, atóte ; ent, ánto.
2.	e, éto ; eat, éto.	eámus ; éte, etóte ; eant, énto.
3.	e, ito ; at, ito.	ámus ; ite, itóte ; ant, únto.
4.	i, íto ; iat, íto.	iámus ; ite, itóte ; iant, iúnto. /

* The several Terminations of this Tense are the same in the four Conjugations ; and note, the Preterpluperfect Tense that next follows, as also other Tenses of the Potential and Infinitive Moods are derived from this Preterperfect Tense, as is observed Page 22.

*Potential or Subjunctive Mood.*Present Tense ; *may, or can.*

<i>Conjug.</i> 1. em, es, et.	émus, étis, ent.
2. eam, eas, eat.	eámus, eátis, eant.
3. am, as, at.	ámus, átis, ant.
4. iam, ias, iat.	iámus, iátis, iant.

Preterimperfect Tense ; *might, could, should.*

<i>Conjug.</i> 1. arem, áres, áret.	arémus, arétis, árent.
2. 3. érem, éres, éret.	erémus, erétis, érent.
4. írem, íres, íret.	irémus, irétis, írent.

Preterperfect Tense ; *should have, may have.*

<i>Conj.</i> 1. 2. 3. 4. erim, eris, erit.	erimus, eritis, erint.
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Preterpluperfect Tense ; *would, might, could have.*

<i>Conj.</i> 1. 2. 3. 4. íssem, ísles, ísset.	íssémus, íssétis, íssent.
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Future Tense ; *shall have.*

<i>Conj.</i> 1. 2. 3. 4. ero, eris, erit.	erimus, eritis, erint.
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*Infinitive Mood.**Present and Preterimp.* 1. āre. 2. ēre, 3. ěre. 4. ĭre.*Preterp. and preterplup.* ísse.*Future,* rum esse. *vel* fuisse.*Gerunds,* di, do, dum.*Supines.* um, u.*Participle of the present Tense.* 1. ans ; 2. ens ; 3. ens ; 4. iens.*Participle future in rus.* rus. †

2. PASSIVE VOICE.

*Indicative Mood.*Present Tense ; *am.*

Singular.

Plural.

<i>Conjug.</i> 1. or; áris, or áre;	ámur, amini, ántur.
atur.	
2. eor; éris, or ére;	émur, emini, éntur:
étur.	
3. or; eris, or ere; itur.	imur, imini, íntur.
4. íor; íris, or íre; ítur.	ímur, ímini, íántur.

Preter-

Preterimperfect Tense ; *was.*

<i>Conjug.</i> 1. ábar; abáris, <i>or</i> ab- áre ; abátur.	abámur, abamini, abántur;
2. 3. ébar; ebáris, <i>or</i> eb- áre ; ebátur.	ebámur, ebamini, ebántur;
4. iébar; iebáris, <i>or</i> iebáre ; iebátur.	iebámur, iebamini, ieban- tur.

Preterperfect Tense ; *have been.*

<i>Conjug.</i> 1. 2. 3. 4.	us sum, <i>or</i> fui ; es, <i>or</i> fuiſti ; eſt, <i>or</i> fuit.	i ſumus, <i>or</i> fuimus ; i eſtis, <i>or</i> fuiſtis ; i ſunt, fuérunt, <i>or</i> fuére.
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Preterpluperfect Tense ; *had been.*

<i>Conjug.</i> 1. 2. 3. 4.	us eram, <i>or</i> fueram ; eras, <i>or</i> fueras ; erat <i>or</i> fuerat.	ierámus, <i>or</i> fuerámus ; erá- tis, <i>or</i> fuerátis ; erant, <i>or</i> fuerant.
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Future Tense ; *ſhall, or, will be.*

<i>Conjug.</i>	1. ábor; aberis, <i>or</i> ab- ere ; abitur.	abimur, abimini, abúntur;
	2. ébor; eberis, <i>or</i> eb- ere ; ebitur.	ebimur, ebimini, ebúntur,
	3. ar; éris, <i>or</i> ére; étur.	émur, emini, éntur,
	4. iar; iéris, <i>or</i> iére ; iétur.	iémur, iemini, iéntur.

Imperative Mood ; *let.*

<i>Conjug.</i>	1. áre, átor; étur, átor.	émur; amini, aminor; éntur, ántor.
	2. ére, étor; eátur, étor.	eámur; emini, eminator; eántur, éntor.
	3. ere, itor; átur, itor.	ámur; imini, iminator; ántur, úntor.
	4. íre, ítor; iátur, ítor.	iámur; imini, iminator; iántur, iúntor.

Potential

*Potential or Subjunctive Mood.*Present Tense; *may, or, can be.*

Singular.

Plural.

Conjug. 1. er; éris <i>or</i> ére; étur.	émur, emini, éntur.
2. ear; eáris <i>or</i> eáre; eámur, eamini, eántur.	eátur.
3. ar; áris <i>or</i> áre; átur.	ámur, amini, ántur.
4. iar; iáris, <i>or</i> iáre; iámur, iamini, iántur.	iátur.

Preterimperfect Tense; *might, could, should be.*

Conjug. 1. árer; aréris, <i>or</i> a- rére; arétur.	arémur, aremini, aréntur.
2. 3. erer; eréris, <i>or</i> e- rére; erétur.	erémur, eremini, eréntur.
4. írer; íréris, <i>or</i> írére; írémur, íremini, íréntur.	írétur.

Preterperfect Tense; *may, or, should have been.*

Conj. 1. 2. 3. 4. us sim, <i>or</i> fuerim; sis,	i simus, <i>or</i> fuerimus; sitis, <i>or</i> <i>or</i> fueris; sit, <i>or</i> ,	fueritis; sint, <i>or</i> fuerint, / fuerit.
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Preterpluperfect Tense; *would, might, could have been.*

Conj. 1. 2. 3. 4. us essem, <i>or</i> fuisset; i essemus, <i>or</i> fuissetus; es-	ettes, <i>or</i> fuissetes; sétis, <i>or</i> fuissetis; essent,	esset, <i>or</i> fuisset.	<i>or</i> fuissent.
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Future Tense; *shall have been.*

Conj. 1. 2. 3. 4. us ero, <i>or</i> fuero; eris, i erimus, <i>or</i> fuerimus; erí-	tis, <i>or</i> fueritis; erunt,	fuerit.	fuerint. /
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Infinitive Mood.

Present and Preterimperf. 1. ári. 2. éri. 3. i. 4. íri.

Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. um esse, *or* fuisset.Future. um iri, *or* fóre.

Participle of the Preterp. Tense. us. Future in dus, dus, /



